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IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Arrival of the Minnesota at Hong Kong—Reception of the American Commissioner—The British Plans of Attack Against Canton—Chinese Preparations for Defence.

From our Own Correspondent.

U. S. STEAMER *San Jacinto*,
HONG KONG, China, Nov. 15, 1857.

The *San Jacinto* arrived at Hong Hong on the 10th, having made a quick run of three and a half days from Woosung. Our voyage down was characterized by nothing worthy note except a large and useless consumption of that costly article, coal. So great was the speed of the ship under sail, with a fair wind all of the way, that the propeller could not be made to keep up with her, hence the engines were useless, although worked at a high rate of speed all of the way. Expense to government for coals alone, between $300 and $400; gain for use of same, nothing. Here is a specimen of naval economics. In the British Navy there is a strict regulation against the use of coals on their propellers except in entering and leaving port, and in cases of emergency.

Not having time ere the leaving of the mail to write at length, I must content myself by giving you a brief summary of the news here.

We found, on our arrival here, the U. S. steamer *Minnesota*, which vessel arrived here Nov. 4, being one hundred and twenty-six days out from the States, including stoppages. Her last run was from Angier Point, which was accomplished under steam in thirteen days. Her performances, both under sail and steam, were very satisfactory—her best time under the first alone, between sixteen and seventeen knots; under steam, eight to nine knots. Her machinery worked admirably, was subject to no accident—a rare thing with new machinery. Her boilers, which are of the Martin patent, have proved, so far, excellent, and have given the greatest satisfaction to her engineers. Time alone, however, will tell of the merits of this new form of boiler.

Mr. REED and suite are quartered on the ship. He was received very cordially by the authorities and people here, and has been called upon by Lord ELGIN, Sir JOHN BOWRING, Admiral SEYMOUR, and other dignitaries. Numerous military honors have been showered upon him; for awhile the amphitheatre formed by the mountains around Hong Kong smoked like a battle-field in consequence of powder burnt in his honor, and the air has been made musical by the thunders of artillery echoing amongst the rugged rocks of the lofty hills which environ this bay. For the time being there has been music in stones, and if it has not been as melodious as the "sounds of many waters," it has doubtless been as terrible as "an army with banners," to the long-tailed, pig-eyed gentry who live on Pearl River. I find that the prevalent sentiment amongst Englishmen here is, that we are still to take part and parcel with them. Whether they ground that opinion upon Mr. REED's expressed opinions here, or whether it is a patronizing assumption of theirs, I am unable to say. Doubtless the last, for they actually think, and persist in thinking, that we should ally ourselves with them on this China question, for the reason that it would be to our honor, and glory, and interest, so to do. The complacency with which they talk of this to Americans and would-be Americans, is astonishing. Time, and perhaps Mr. REED, will open their eyes to gaze on the beatific glories of their mistake.

We are again on the eve of another struggle. After so long a delay, active operations are once more to be commenced. On the 17th of this month the tragedy which was enacted about one year since, is to be again brought on the stage in splendid style. Canton is to be bombarded on the 17th, prior to the taking of it by the combined English and French forces. Numerous and immense mines have been laid in the city by the Chinese for the destruction of the assailants, to avoid the effects of the explosion of which, Admiral SEYMOUR has determined to subject the city to a severe bombardment previous to entering it. The French are going to coöperate actively and freely with the English in this matter.

They will land a force of about 1,300 men at Canton. All the available force of the Allies will assist at the attack. Lord ELGIN has been up th river to take a final survey of the river, city and fleet before the recommencement of hostilities. The Chinese have about 14,000 troops inside of the city, and some 50,000 in the suburbs and immediate vicinity of the city, who are employed fighting the rebels, who are near Canton at this time.

Since the departure of the last mail there has arrived at this port another steamer, having on board 500 troops from England. There are 500 more daily expected, and also 250 from Calcutta. There is a vast amount of sickness among the troops here. One regiment—the 59th—has scarcely 150 men fit for duty. I must also record the fact, that there is far more sickness in the American squadron than usual; the whole of which (the squadron) is now lying in this harbor.

My next will be a record, no doubt, of bloodshed and wholesale slaughter. Who will bottle up the tears of the myriads of suffering ones in the doomed city? Let him who believes in the mercy of God answer.

DANI.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON CANTON—YEH'S ADDRESS PREVIOUS TO DEPARTURE—PROCLAMATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS—PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS.

We have received from Hong Kong papers to the 15th of November.

The overland China mail of the 14th says:

"Beyond what is already known at home about the peaceful intentions of the Americans with regard to China, nothing has transpired to give us an inkling of the peculiar policy to be pursued by their plenipotentiary."

The Russian steamer *America*, with Admiral PONTIATINE, the Russian Minister, arrived at Hong Kong on the 14th, and the usual salutes were exchanged with the shore and the flag-ship.

In regard to the projected operations against Canton, the Hong Kong correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 14th, says:

"It is understood that, with the approval of Lord ELGIN, operations against Canton will be resumed towards the end of the month. The flag-ship proceeds up the river at once. There may be some delay in moving the forces up to Canton, as a portion of the marines expected from Calcutta and England have yet to arrive. The naval force will be assisted as much as possible by troops from this place, and it is arranged, we believe, that the French are to coöperate with us in the attack. Probably the total available force for the attack will be about 5,000 men of all arms. That it is proposed to resume hostilities against Canton at an early date is pretty generally known among the Chinese. It is difficult to get information as to the preparations that have been made at Canton to resist an attack; but Chinese say nothing has been done, and that a large number of the soldiers have been taken away to keep the rebels in check in the interior. This appears to be probable, for the Pekin *Gazettes* come down to the 1st of October, and mention that YEH has requested permission to defer the usual inspection of the troops till they are less actively employed. 'Fighting going on everywhere' in the Kwang-tung province, 'although the English barbarians are quieter than before,' he states, it would be wrong at present to recall the troops from defending Canton."

The Overland China Mail give the following particulars:

"The representatives of the three Western Powers are now assembled on the field of their future operations; two of them have large forces at their command, and are resolved to use them, and the foreign community are anxiously awaiting the result. Gen. ASHBURNHAM and staff arrived per *Coromandel* in the upper part of the river on the morning of the 13th. He proceeded into Fatshan Creek, and remained there some time, and afterwards, in company with several naval officers, visited the Seymour and Macao forts, remaining at the latter the greater part of the day. Our correspondent adds, that Chuenpee fort, which was abandoned, is now being destroyed. Another note just received mentions nothing except that a Chinese baker, who had taken up his quarters off Sixty-six Point, had had his wife carried off, together with some money and a cargo of flour, by the mandarins. The wife, however, had been offered him back for a ransom of $200. The following is the disposition of the ships: *Elk* and *Bittern* at Sixty-six Point, *Highflyer* and *Sampson* at Hamilton Creek, and *Acorn* at Escape Creek; the two troop ships and *Nankin* at Wangtong Fort, and *Sybille* at Tiger Island. All the vessels are to be in the river by the 26th, except the *Sybille* and *Tribune*, which will remain at Hong Kong."

From other sources we learn that at Hong Kong every preparation is being made for hastening on the investment of Canton. It is uncertain, however, whether the French intend to lend any active assistance. Commissioner YEH has work cut out for him in another quarter. The China *Mail* says:

"[illegible] reach us from Canton; some say that YEH has left the city to proceed against the rebels in the north of the Province, and others that he is about to go. The rebels are giving YEH sad trouble. He has memorialized the Emperor, requesting that no more troops be drafted from Kwangtung into the other Provinces; and troops have been sent from the northern Provinces in foreign vessels to Swatow, whence they will probably be sent against the rebels. Some think that these internal troubles will make the city yield to us without any fighting; but we anticipate a short struggle, and look anxiously beyond it to the state in which the Province wil be when, much more than now, at the mercy of the rebels."

On leaving the city, Commissioner YEH issued an address to the principal magnates, of which the following is said to be a copy:

CITIZENS: A decade of years has passed since I became known to you as the defender of your rights, and the expositor of the policy of the Government I serve. That policy has been subservience to your will—the will of the native merchants of Canton. You are the proudest, I may say, the only jewel of the empire. HIENFUNG loves you, and when Canton is lost to him—all is lost. But it is necessary I should leave this quarter. To the present hour I have maintained my reputation—the barbarian has quailed before me, and has been driven into the sea. He will return, however, and conceal the fact I cannot—I, with the small means at my command, cannot withstand him. I know that I am addressing those who think there is sufficient for resistance in the old arm—the braves of the 96 villages—the men and their sons who, in 1840, awed the barbarian into a retreat from Gough's fort—induced him to accept a bribe, and retire from the city—the men whose prowess is recorded on several columns. I would fain believe that these men are strong and virtuous as of old, and I hope for your success. Be valiant! Maintain well the principles you have so long asserted, namely: hate the barbarian, and entire exclusion from your beloved city. You may yet succeed in restoring the halcyon days—and you have my best wishes. Farewell—you will see me no more.

The principal incident in the north has been a notification at Shanghae from the Chinese Government prohibiting foreigners from going beyond treaty limits in their excursions into the interior. In the proclamation the offensive term of "barbarians" is used, much to the disgust of the Europeans:

"With respect to foreign merchants purchasing and transporting cocoons out of the country, the Superintendent of Customs formally took the matter under consideration, and decided that a duty, in accordance with the spirit of the treaties, should be levied on cocoons; and explained distinctly that the laws prohibited, and did not allow foreigners to secretly proceed into the interior. On the 16th September, 1857, I, in concert with the Governor-General, respectfully memoralized His Imperial Majesty, for the second time, on this subject. Besides waiting to receive his Majesty's commands, when I will respectfully make a copy of them for transmission to my subordinates for their guidance, it is proper that I should now, however, make a copy of my memorial, and send it to you, the Superintendent of Customs, for your information and guidance. I have, therefore, not to explain to you the prohibitory laws that you may continually bear them in mind, and take heed that they are strictly carried out; at the same time you will rigorously order the prefects to transmit your instructions to the several magistrates to issue proclamation to the people of their districts, that should any evil-disposed Chinese league themselves with barbarians, and together dare to proceed into the interior, no matter whether they have caused any disturbance or not, they will be immediately arrested and punished with the utmost rigorousness, while the barbarians will be taken into custody, and handed over to their consuls, to be kept under rigorous control, and be punished, as laid down by treaties."

Letters from China, published in the Paris paper *Pays*, state that the persecution of the Christians was going on in that country to an extent never surpassed. In October eleven executions took place in the capital of a province. The individuals sentenced to death for their adhesion to the Catholic faith belonged to the best families in the country. In one province wholesale arrests were being made. The successor of the martyred Bishop had escaped by a miracle, by one of his converts. In Cochin China persecution was equally virulent, and executions continually taking place.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices---No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

Important from the Plains.

THE MORMONS ALLIED WITH THE CHEYENNE AND CAMANCHE INDIANS—NO INTENTION TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The *Republican* has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their village on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel JOHNSON. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons had no idea of running away from Utah.

The Leavenworth City *Ledger*, of the 8th inst., says that three young men, HENRY BAKER, JAMES SMITH and ALEXANDER FRANCIS, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days. They report that the day they left six Mormons came into camp, and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, BRIGHAM YOUNG and about one half desiring to march against the troops, the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

Indiana Politics.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

A circular is published here this morning, signed by many prominent Democrats, calling for a Mass Convention at Indianapolis on the 22d of February. The circular says:

"The Convention of the 8th of January reflects the sentiments of the party fully on some points, but only partially so on others; that that Convention says nothing of the territorial question as presented in the President's Message, and in the ensuing Congressional discussion, which engrosses all minds; and that local interests are forgotten in the intensity of the excitement naturally arising out of a discussion of the fundamental rights and liberties of a free people. This, it adds, has been brought about, not so much by anything actually done by the Delegates to the 8th of January Convention, as by what was omitted to be done in the excitement and confusion of the hour, and which was essential to the public interests, and has proved a source of undisguised dissatisfaction and well grounded complaint to a large proportion of the Democratic Party in the State. It also says that the final resolution of the Convention with regard to the Lecompton Constitution is so differently construed that it has been deemed important to the harmony and success of the party to call this Convention. The naked question with Democrats in Indiana is "Are we in favor of contributing to force the Constitution with Slavery upon the people of Kansas against their will? If we are, our party will be verwhelmed with defeat. Whilst we cordially indorse the Administration, and generally are willing to tolerate a divided opinion, we ask our Democratic brethren not to risk defeat by deserting those principles which have led us to victory in the past, and the abandonment of which will doom us to defeat in the future."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Pacific Railroad Bill—Public Lands to Actual Settlers—American Colonization Society, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The bill matured by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, and reported by Mr. GWIN to-day, proposes to locate the Railroad between the Big Sioux and the mouth of the Kansas River to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the Road are to be granted, and $12,500 per mile advanced on the completion of every twenty-five miles of the road, until $25,000,000 are reached—the amounts thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent. of the stock is to be issued. The President is to receive the bids, make the contract for 20 years, and locate the road, having a view to economy and the best route.

The American Colonization Society held a meeting here to-night and several addresses were delivered. The report of the Secretary states that the receipts for the past year were $97,384, nearly half of which was a donation from AMOS HUNT of Mississippi, who gave $5,000 the year previous. The report speaks of the success of founding settlements in the interior and recommends the Government to employ smal steam instead of sailing vessels to suppress the African Slave trade.

The steam frigate *Colorado* has been put in commission, and is now fitting out at Norfolk as the flag-ship of the Home Squadron to relieve the *Wabash*.

The friends of the bill which has been introduced in Congress, appropriating public lands in limited quanties to actual settlers, say it will undoubtedly become a law.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the Convention between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the Sound Dues.

Mr. GWIN reported a bill authorizing the President to contract for the transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., over railroads from the Missouri River to San Francisco, which was made the special order for the first Monday in February.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to repeal all the laws granting bounties to vessels engaged in the Banks or other cod fisheries.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to amend the act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans, which was approved in 1853. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD a resolution was adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate any information derived from officers of the United States Squadron on the coast of Africa, or from the British or French Governments, or any other official sources concerning the revival of the African Slave-trade.

Mr. HOUSTON announced the death of Senator RUSK, his late colleague, and stated that deceased was born in Pendleton, South Carolina, and descended from an Irish patriot, who immigrated to this country in consequence of the troubles of 1790. He traced the history of his life, and feelingly alluded to his eminent services in the Texas revolution, and the various offices filled by that gallant gentleman, who was not less distinguished for his modesty of character, than he was for heroism and practical genius. He stood conspicuous in everything that was good and great, and his death could not but be regarded as a national calamity.

Mr. COLLAMER remarked that it had been his lot to be placed at the head of the Post-Office Department, at a time when there was a majority in each House in opposition to the President and his Cabinet. It was under such circumstances that he made the acquaintance of Senator RUSK, who was Chairman of the Post-Office Committee in the Senate. He was led, not only to cherish high respect for the deceased, but to feel a deep confidence in and great friendship towards him.

Mr. GWIN followed, saying that RUSK more nearly resembled the great patriot of England, JOHN HAMPDEN, than any man he ever knew.

Mr. SEWARD said that he was not Mr. RUSK's kinsman, nor neighbor, nor even his political associate. He was nevertheless attached to him by bonds as strong as the charity that consecrates even those relations. They were peculiar bonds. He was his captive and adversary, overpowered and conquered by his generosity in his first encounter with him, here in this field of sectional strife released on parole, a prisoner at large, but devoted to him by gratitude for the whole period of his life. In that character he followed his hearse which was hearing him away from his sight.

During the Senator's eloquent remarks he said—Farewell noble patriot! heroic soldier! faithful statesman! generous friend—loved by no means the least although among the last of friends secured.

The usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE presented a petition from ISAAC V. FOWLER and others for the appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers, and remonstrating against further traffic in and monopoly of the same.

The Speaker announced Messrs. HUGHES, JENKINS, PURVIANCE, BRYAN and THOMPSON, as a special committee to examine the accounts and official conduct of N. DARLING, late Doorkeeper of the House.

The House refused, by 43 against 143, to table the bill introduced yesterday, providing for the equitable distribution of the clerks and messengers, in the departments at Washington, among the several States and Territories.

Mr. WARREN wanted the Chief Clerks and heads of bureaus included.

Mr. GIDDINGS' suggestion to distribute the offices according to population instead of representation, occasioned much laughter.

The bill was referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill authorizing the deposits of bullion and gold and silver coin, and the issuance of certificates therefor.

Mr. GREENWOOD asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the punishment of negro stealing in the Indian country.

Mr. BLISS objected.

The proceedings in the Senate, consequent on the death of Senator RUSK, having been received,

Mr. REAGAN paid a tribute to the illustrious deceased—the brave, generous, popular commander in battle, and a statesman who so long and so faithfully served in the counsels of the nation.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, who represents in part that State which gave RUSK birth, said that he would lay a glove on his freshly-closed grave, where ambitions are hushed and rivalries are forever still.

Messrs. JACKSON, QUITMAN, and CLARK, of New-York, followed in eulogies, after which the usual resolutions of respect were adopted, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Hale's Speech on the Kansas Question—The Confirmation of Mr. Appleton—Senators Hunter and Hammond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Mr. HALE made a capital speech in the Senate to-day, on the Kansas question, full of humor and honeyed sarcasm—all the more effective because of its good nature. Ridicule is a most effective weapon when handled to advantage, and the Senator from New-Hampshire uses it most skillfully, exposing errors of fact or logic so that it is impossible for the dullest hearer not to understand, whether he chooses to be convinced or no.

A good deal of indignation is expressed by Democratic Senators at the stealthy manner in which the confirmation of Mr. APPLETON's nomination as Assistant Secretary of State was smuggled through the Senate, on Friday. It seems that it was brought up and put through when half the Senate had left the chamber, with the understanding that business was over for the day, and not a few of them were astounded when they learned for the first time, through the official organ, that the nomination had actually been confirmed. Had it come up openly and fairly, it would have encountered serious and probably fatal opposition, which probably led to its consideration under the equivocal circumstances which I have stated.

The defenders of the Lecompton fraud have labored so hard to distort the action of the Democratic State Convention of Indiana held recently at Indianapolis, that it may be well to state more definitely a little of its secret history. JESSE D. BRIGHT, one of the precarious Senators from that State, and a member of the House of Representatives, left here a few days before the Convention assembled, in order to superintend the workings of the wires in person. With a masterly cunning Gov. WILLARD was put forward as a candidate for the Presidency of the Convention. Although well known as the friend and tool of BRIGHT, and the opponent of Mr. DOUGLAS, it was foreseen that, being the Governor of the State, nobody could well vote against it,—for certainly it would have looked strangely to see Democrats repudiating the Governor of their own selection. He was called to preside over the Convention as a matter of course,—and thus he and his friends had the power in their own hands to appoint just such a Committee on Resolutions as was necessary to their purposes. They exerted the power, and the result was, that in the regular resolutions reported from the Committee, the Kansas question was ignored, and the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN was sustained in general terms. Subsequently the resolutions, declaring adherence to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and asserting that its true interpretation forbade the admission of a State into the Union with a Constitution which her people had not cleatly ratified,—were sprung upon the Convention, and passed by an overwhelming vote. The fact that, with all the machinery of the Convention in their hands, Messrs. BRIGHT, WILLARD & Co. were unable to prevent this expression of the popular will, only adds to the evidence that it is too strong for restraint.

The rumor from California, that the Mormons intend migrating to the British Possessions next Spring, is discredited here in well-informed circles. It is suspected of being a ruse to deceive the United States lest the Government should attempt to cut off their retreat towards Sonora—the point to which they in reality design turning their steps.

It is not surprising that the rumored defection of Senators HUNTER and HAMMOND from the sort of Democracy which requires a consummation of the Lecompton fraud, has attracted attention and excited comment. I understand that Blackwood's "Jack Ketch of Editors" insists upon it that Mr. HUNTER is not the honest, independent man which your correspondent asserts him to be. The Senator probably will not wince much under this aspersion from the creature who has been publicly cowhided so often for his unscrupulous slanders of private character that there is no single inch left upon his body on which another stripe could hope to make impression. But lest others should be misled by an attempted distortion of my statement in regard to Mr. HUNTER, let me repeat what I before published, that the Administration has not relied upon him altogether in the Lecompton matter. I have not said that he would vote with Mr. DOUGLAS. On the contrary, my own impression is that he will vote against him.

Mr. HAMMOND's case is more doubtful. He is less the politician, thus far, than the statesman. His impulses are against becoming a party to the Lecompton swindle. His "States Rights" principles rebel at the idea of *forcing* a people *into* the Union, as much as they would against *keeping* them in against their will. He may take a different view of the matter in time, and stand firmly with his Southern friends in behalf of what they strangely denominate "Southern Rights;" but no man has authority thus to pledge him up to the present hour. Upon another point, however, let me assure the valiant "Jack Ketch" there is no mistake, no lingering doubt, and that is, that his family's man, FLEUROT, can't retain that convenient Consulate at Bordeaux, even at *his* presumptuous bidding.

Just here, may I venture the inquiry whether the notorious Chevalier WYCKOFF is or is not in the secret employ of the Government? Did he, while negotiating the terms of the reconciliation between the new President and "Jack Ketch," avail himself of the carver's privilege and tuck away a nice bit for himself? Or was it a part of the arrangement that he should thus be rewarded for his services? I have a few little points about this subject that may do to serve up some day when I have a few minutes to spare.

S.

Inauguration of Gov. Packer—His Address.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The inauguration of Gov. PACKER took place to-day in front of the Capitol. The oath of office was administered by the Speaker of the Senate. The audience was immense.

Governor PACKER, in his inaugural, refers to Kansas, and says he believes that he expresses the sentiments of the people of Pennsylvania as well as his own, in declaring that all qualified electors of the Territory should have a full opportunity to participate in selecting the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and also allowed an unqualified right to vote upon the Constitution after it is framed. Of course those who fail to vote cannot complain of a proceeding which goes on without their participation. The rest of the address is local. It goes for a reform in banking. It opposes the issue of small notes and an increase of banking capital under the present arrangement.

There was a stormy discussion in the Democratic State Central Committee this evening, relative to the time of holding the State Convention, the Buchananites desiring to postpone the time until the 4th of March. The original motion, fixing the time on the 4th of March, prevailed by a large majority.

Supposed Suicide of Julius Austin.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The body of JULIUS AUSTIN, a prominent and wealthy citizen, who mysteriously disappeared from his residence, in this City, on the morning of the 11th inst., was found in the river to day. It is supposed that he committed suicide, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, induced by a long and severe illness.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Southern mail has been received from points above Mobile and New-Orleans.

The brig *Principe*, bound for New-York, was at Nassau, disabled.

A fire at Lynchburg, on Saturday night, consumed MILLER's and other tobacco factories. Loss $16,000. Insurance in Lynchburg about $12,000.

Steamships at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 18.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville*, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The screw steamships *Memphis*, from New-York, and the *George's Creek*, from Baltimore, of Cromwell's Lines, arrived early this morning.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The *Florida*, from New-York in 58 hours, has arrived here.

The *Star of the South* sailed on Sunday.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WATERBURY, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 19.

WM. B. DUNBAR, SAMUEL THOMPSON and WM. COWD, were arrested here this afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal TRIPP, on a charge of counterfeiting three-cent pieces. They will be taken to Hartford to-morrow morning for examination.

Heavy Robbery in Florida.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Ten thousand dollars were stolen from two North Carolinians, at Fernandina, Florida, on Saturday night. Most of the money was on the Bank of Wilmington.

Seizure of the Steamer Fashion, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Fashion* arrived here, to-day, from Mobile and was seized by the authorities.

Advices from Texas show considerable damage to shipping at Galveston by the recent gale.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

No. 37—Argument concluded.

No. 39—JOSEPH H. LYONS vs. JOHN BERTRAM, *et al.* Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants.

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN BROOKLYN.

A Public School Building on Fire.

SEVEN CHILDREN SUFFOCATED.

THREE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Origin of the Fire—The Panic—The Safe Escape of Nearly 900 Children—Thrilling Incidents.

A little before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Public School Building No. 14, of Brooklyn, corner of Concord and Navy streets, W. D., was discovered to be on fire. There were nearly 900 pupils present at the time the fire broke out, and in the excitement attending their exit from the building seven boys, between the ages of 6 and 10 years, were crushed and suffocated by their companions on the middle landing of the lower stairway. Their names and residences are as follows:

THE DEAD.

1. HENRY PLASS, 10 years old, son of GARWOOD PLASS, private watchman, residing at No. 78 Carlton-avenue.
2. HENRY LE BLANC, 7 years of age, son of AMBROSE C. LE BLANC, grocer; residence No. 186 Nassau-street.
3. JOHN WILLIAM GREEN, 5 years old, son of DAVID GREEN, wagon-maker, Concord-street, corner of Hudson-avenue.
4. H. C. SMITH, 6 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 331 Bridge-street.
5. STEPHEN BLOOMFIELD, 7 years old, parents residing in Gold-street, near Tillary.
6. PETER FUMELL, 6 years old, son of Mrs. PHEBE FUMELL; residence No. 334 Gold-street.
7. —— WYCK, boy, about 7 years of age; his father is a cooper, residing on Oxford-street, near Myrtle-avenue.

The above were all suffocated and only one of the number bore any marks of external injury.

THE INJURED.

Thus far we have been able to find but three other persons seriously injured.

ABIJAH PEARSALL, seven years old and son of ANN MARIA PEARSALL, residing in Carll-street near Tillary, received internal injuries, and in the opinion of Assistant Surgeon BALL, of the Police, he cannot live long.

A son of widow RYNER, 9 years of age, residing on Carll-street between Prince and Johnson, also received such injuries by being trampled upon that he cannot live. Mrs. RYNER had three children in the school at the time of the accident, but the others escaped injury.

Another boy had one of his legs broken, by jumping from a window, but his home could not be ascertained. Several others were slightly bruised.

A rumor gained considerable currency last evening that there were more children under the ruins, but after diligent inquiry, we concluded there is no truth in it. On the contrary, the Principal of the School and the Police unite in the belief that the worst is now known.

THE BUILDING.

Public School building No. 14 was located on the southwesterly corner of Concord and Navy streets, Western District of Brooklyn. It was built in 1853 as a model school-house, under the supervision of WM. M. HARRIS, Esq., as Chairman of the Committee having the matter in charge. The location selected was a very desirable one, being opposite the City Park, and the Committee took extra pains to make it a perfect public school building. The lot is 100 feet square. The structure was in the form of an L, with a front of 97 feet on Concord-street and the same number of feet on Navy street, fronting the Park, and 35 feet deep. It was built of brick, three stories high. The ground floor was used for a play-ground, the second floor for the Primary Department, and the third floor for the Grammar Department.

There were three doors opening to the streets—one on Concord, near the end of the L, a similar door at the other extremity on Navy-street—the former opening to the Female and Infant Class Departments and the latter to the Boys' Departments; and anothe door near the corner at Concord and Navy streets, for the use of visitors and as a means of egress in an emergency. The stairways at the ends of the building are 4 feet 6 inches wide, and the stairs to each story constructed half-length with a landing at the turn in the centre, and without the usual "well-hole." The doors all open outwards. The central stairway is six feet wide and in every other way constructed similar to the others. The whole building was heated by a furnace placed in the basement.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire was first discovered about 2¾ o'clock, as near as can be ascertained, by Miss H. M. BEBEE, a teacher in the Primary Department, scond story, in a lathed and plastered partition-wall, through which pass the tin-heaters. It was undoubtedly from these heaters that the fire was communicated to the wood-work. Miss BEBEE, with great presence of mind, locked the door and informed the Principal privately of the fire. In this manner the presence of the fire was made known to all the teachers, and without creating any alarm. Miss BEBEE had sixty small children under her charge, and after having notified the Principal of the fire, she dismissed the children, and they, taking their clothes and books, left the premises in very good order and without accident. *All* of the children in this end of the building escaped without difficulty. The fire spread with great rapidity towards Navy-street. A few of the children jumped from the windows, only one of these, however, was injured and this one, a boy, had one of his legs broken.

Not many minutes had elapsed after the first general alarm before there was a panic among the scholars in the Navy-street end of the building. By this time many of the boys had gained the street, and had been going out in good order, obedient to the orders of the teachers. But when the smoke came drifting up the stairway, and it was noised about what the trouble was, the boys who were behind became unmanageable, and rushed in every direction to escape—a few to the windows, but the majority to the Navy-street stairway. The great rush was on the stairs immediately leading to the street. These were filled with small boys; the older ones, in their anxiety to escape, rushed upon them until the whole space was packed with children. Of course the little ones were pressed down under the weight, and here *seven* boys lost their lives—not by fire or smoke, but actually smothered to death.

The teachers acted very creditably, and were the last to leave the building. A number of the scholars also exercised a discretion much beyond their years, and among these we heard the following named: JAMES MCFALL, SMITH C. ROOF, JOHN J. BRAY, and WILLIAM MACKAY. These lads, at the height of the panic, endeavored to restore order, and rendered valuable assistance in pulling the small children out of the mass on the stairs, and passing them out at the windows.

The alarm of fire soon attracted a large number of firemen and citizens to the scene. There was also a large police force, under Deputy-Superintendent FOLK, promptly on the ground, and every possible assistance was rendered.

Officer WM. H. BROWN, of the Second Precinct, was on duty near the building when the first alarm was given. He entered the Navy-street door, just as the stairway became blocked by the scholars, and alone dragged seven of them out and placed them out of danger. The last one he got hold of was the boy PLASS, who was then alive but insensible. He took him across to the Park and placing him upon one of the seats dispatched a man for a physician. Dr. FIRTH, of Gold-street, was soon on the spot and rendered all the aid possible, but it was of no avail; he died in a very few minutes. Officer BROWN then took the body to the Station-house; it was subsequently identified and taken to his father's house.

Soon after PLASS was taken out three others were taken to the office of Dr. SNOW, on Nassau-street, two were dead before reaching the office and the third died in a few minutes, the others were immediately identified and taken to their parents.

Miss L. FRENCH, one of the teachers, particularly distinguished herself in aiding the children to escape from the building. It is said that she lowered as many as a dozen out of one of the second-story windows.

A boy named MARTIN, whose parents reside at the corner of Stanton and Concord streets, leaped from a window in the third story on Concord-street. His fall was broken by the people under the window, and he escaped without injury.

A scholar relates that a little girl in the Primary Department was one of the first to discover the fire, and gave a scream. Before she could direct attention to the cause of her alarm her teacher had her under subjection, and thus a panic in that room was prevented.

Mr. RALPH KIRKMAN, Foreman of Engine Company No. 4, E. D., was passing the school-house when the fire broke out, and rendered efficient assistance in taking children from that portion of the building which was on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in less than three hours after it broke out the whole building was in ruins. FREDERICK WARD, son of a boss in the Navy Yard, residing at No. 11½ Prince-street, jumped from a second-story window on Navy-street and was caught by a policeman, who landed him safely. There were in all about 900 children in the building, which was calculated to accommodate 1,200. At least 550 attempted to leave the building by the Navy-street door. Many of these were from the other wing of the building, and they contributed materially to the excitement.

The Teachers of this School are:

C. W. WOLCOTT, Principal; Misses M. L. Wheeler, S. P. Browne, Jane Farmer, H. M. Coffin, C. T. Cushman, A. A. Warner, J. A. Wright, P. O. Baldwin, R. L. Le Count; and in the Primary Department, Miss S. W. VOORHIES, Principal; Misses H. A. Hannibal, —— Blake, (absent), M. Sherman, L. French, E. Rutherford, Mary Matlock.

All of whom acted creditably on this trying occasion.

The building cost the Board of Education $17,000 in 1853. It was not insured. Many of the school-books, and a great many volumes belonging to the Library were saved.

During the fire the scene about the building was truly affecting. It was known that many lives had been lost, and the number was at one time reported as high as twenty. Parents who had children in the school, flocked to the scene all anxious to assure themselves of the safety of their little ones. The majority of the scholars had disappeared, and many parents were kept in suspense for hours. The dead were taken away as soon as removed from the building, and some time elapsed before all were identified. The excitement was intense, and there was deep sympathy for the sufferers. Every effort was made to relieve the suspense. In this work the Police behaved nobly.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAMSBURG.—On Tuesday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the house of WM. S. CONANT, Esq., No. 28 South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, was entered through the front door by means of a skeleton key, by some accomplished burglar. Descending into the basement, with the key of the front door he opened the doors and pantries, and made a general reconnoissance of the premises. Mrs. C.'s porte monnaie and her little boy's purse, which were in a satchel, were both taken out, the money, in silver and bills, amounting to $8, taken—the pennies being carefully counted out and left. He helped himself to some brandy, and took down and inspected the forks and spoons, which, being only silver-plated, were left on the shelves. The thief then went up stairs into the sleeping-room, and was in the act of taking up Mr. C.'s pants, in which was a considerable sum of money, when Mrs. C. awoke and saw him standing at the foot of the bed. She spoke to her husband, when instantly the villain crouched down behind the foot-board and crawled out of the room. Mr. C. sprang out of bed and followed him; the burglar ran out of the front door and locked it after him, thus avoiding further pursuit. The windows were raised and an outcry made, but at that hour the Police were about going off duty and no officer could be found. Mrs. C. describes the fellow as rather genteel in appearance, and of medium height, wearing a cloth cap. About three years ago their house was entered while they were absent in the country and all their silverware and other articles stolen, as they suspect, by the same burglar.

The St. Lawrence Hotel Tragedy.

SMITH ACQUITTED ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The jury in the case of THOMAS W. SMITH, charged with the murder of RICHARD CARTER, came into Court this morning with a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

SMITH's acquittal was on the ground of insanity. His sister applied to the Court to have charge of him. The matter is held for argument on Thursday.

The following is Miss SMITH's petition for the custody of her brother:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia County:

The petition of MARY ELIZABETH SMITH sheweth that her brother, THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, was lately tried in this Court, upon an indictment charging him with the homicide of RICHARD CARTER, and that he has been acquitted of the said charge by a Jury of his country, upon the ground of insanity at the time of the killing of the said CARTER. Your petitioner further shows that she is the sister and nearest living relative of the said THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, and that she is desirous that her brother should be placed in such circumstances that he can receive the care, supervision and attention of herself and his other relatives and friends. She therefore earnestly and respectfully prays your Honors to make an order for the delivery of the said THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH to your petitioner, upon her giving security satisfactory to your Honors that the said THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH shall be restrained, by seclusion or otherwise, from the commission of any offence, in conformity with the act of Assembly in that behalf made and provided. And your petitioner will humbly pray, &c.

M. E. SMITH.

Weather Reports.

By the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

TUESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 19.

BUFFALO.—Cloudy; portending snow. Wind northwest. Thermometer 33°.

EASTPORT.—Wind northwest and snowing. Thermometer 10°.

CALAIS.—8 A. M., cloudy; appearance of snow; wind north. Termometer 13°.

BANGOR.—9 A. M., pleasant; wind northwest. Thermometer 21°.

PORTLAND.—9 A. M., clear and calm. Thermometer 16°.

ST. JOHNS, N. B.—Cloudy; appearance of snow; wind northwest.

PORT A BASQUE.—Cloudy; wind west. Thermometer 30°.

BOSTON.—Cloudy; wind north. Thermometer 20°.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—Snowing lightly; wind northwest. Thermometer 19°.

CHARLOTTETOWN.—9 A. M., mild but cloudy. Thermometer 18°.

TORONTO.—Freezing hard. Cloudy.

DETROIT.—Clear. Freezing hard. Thermometer 22°.

MONTREAL.—Cloudy. Thermometer 20°.

TOLEDO.—Clear. Thermometer 34°.

BUFFALO.—Cloudy. Wind S. E. Thermometer 28°.

CLEVELAND.—Hazy. Thermometer 30°.

LOUISVILLE.—Clear. Thermometer 34°.

COLUMBUS.—Clear. Thermometer 30°.

ST. LOUIS.—Clear. Thermometer 40°.

MILWAUKEE.—Cloudy. Thermometer 24°.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis.—Clear. Thermometer 19°.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Thermometer 18°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Clear and pleasant. Ther. 10°.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Therm. 32°.

DUBUQUE.—Clear. Therm. 38°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Mild. Therm. 25°.

FULTON, Ill.—Pleasant. Therm. 24°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Pleasant. Therm. 26°.

CHICAGO.—Clear and pleasant. Therm. 26°.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 M.—Clear. Wind N. W. Thermometer 44°.

EVENING—6 P. M.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear and cool. Therm. 31°.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Cold, with some snow. Thermometer 25°.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Cloudy, and rather cold.

UTICA, N. Y.—Cloudy, wind southwest. Thermometer 28°.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Clear and cold. Therm. 30°.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Wind west. Therm. 36°.

TROY, N. Y.—Clear and cold. Thermometer 28°.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Clear and cold.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Clear and mild; about three inches of snow fell this afternoon.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy; freezing a little.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Clear and mild. Light northwest wind. Thermometer 37°.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy, and snowing fast. Wind northwest.

BANGOR.—Clear and calm. Thermometer, 22°.

PORTLAND.—Wind northwest; clear and cool. Thermometer, 21°.

PITTSFIELD.—Clear; wind west. Thermometer 22°.

NEW-HAVEN.—Cloudy. Thermometer, 34°.

BRIDGEPORT.—Looks stormy.

CINCINNATI—Snowing slightly. Thermometer 30°.

LOUISVILLE.—Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS.—Weather clear. Thermometer 53°.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Weather quite warm. Ther. 53°.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the America's Mails.

The *America's* mails reached this City from Boston at an early hour yesterday morning. We find in our foreign exchanges little news in addition to the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax.

From various extracts, which we publish below, it will be seen that financial affairs both in England and the north of Europe, where the panic was severest, have undergone a decided change for the better. The great monetary crisis is believed to have ended with the parted year.

The India and China mails had reached London. We publish a few further particulars of the relief of Lucknow. Commissioner **Reed**, as already reported, had arrived at Hong Kong. It is probable that by this time the British are in occupation of Canton.

Financial Affairs Abroad.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London (Jan. 1) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The new year 1858 opens with a much better feeling than appeared probable, even but a few days ago. There is an entire absence of distrust—one of the chief causes of temporary embarrassment—and a decided and general return of confidence is observable. The banks and discount brokers show great readiness to extend their accommodation to the commercial classes, and bills are being sought after for discount. The supply of capital is daily on the increase, whereas the demand, except for the moment, in relation to the settlement of the 4th of the month, &c., as steadily decreases daily. On the principle, according to the old proverb, that "A good beginning makes a bad ending," and that "A bad beginning makes a good ending," we may hope that the progress and close of the year 1858 will be more satisfactory than the termination of 1857, now happily but a shadow of the past. In this expectation and hope there will be none who will refuse to join us in expressing a desire to see it accomplished. In numberless ways, which in themselves may appear insignificant, yet when taken as a whole resolve themselves into an important and substantial augury, the future course of the year appears fraught with more reassuring tendencies than could well have been hoped for. We perceive nothing to make us look to the current month with feelings of despondency. We feel convinced, from the evidence we have, that the engagements about falling due will be much better met than has been deemed likely. With the close of this month our difficulties may be considered, humanly speaking, to cease. We have confidence in the future, and reliance on the elasticity of our internal resources and character. Men's minds are no longer harassed by gloomy doubts, dismal forebodings, and insurmountable difficulties. The worst has past. "When things come to the worst they mend," is an old aphorism, so trite that no one perhaps will be found hardy enough to dispute its truth and applicability to present circumstances. The crisis of 1857 exploded in November last, since which time we have been steadily recovering from the prostration then produced, and improving our position.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 30, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits	£7,443,613	Inc... £14,806
Other Deposits	15,072,971	Dec... 78,847
Rest	3,558,708	Inc... 16,668
On the other side of the account:		
Government securities	£7,541,491	Inc. £2,048,735
Other Securities	27,299,815	Dec. 788,368
Notes unemployed	6,064,985	Dec. 1,669,495

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,315,-70, being an increase of £58,450, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,454,961, showing an increase of £701,680, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£25,380,555
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	3,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	10,905,555	25,380,555

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,558,708	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	7,443,613	
Other Deposits	15,072,971	
Seven Days and other Bills	827,405	
		41,455,607
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	7,541,491	
Other Securities	27,299,815	
Notes unemployed	6,064,985	
Gold and Silver Coin	549,406	
		41,455,697

IS THE CRISIS OVER IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 30th of December, says:

"Opinions are divided with respect to the commercial crisis which has prevailed in Paris and the departments. Some assure us that all difficulties have ceased among commercial people; others maintain the contrary. It appears certain that the French merchants have not been as yet so severely affected by the embarrassments which have arisen in neighboring countries as might have been expected. Before it can be said, however, that all difficulties are surmounted, it is necessary to wait till the bills due on the 31st inst., and those coming due in January, are all paid. It is now ascertained that many of the commercial bills due on the 15th instant were renewed. This mode of settlement neither places the cash in the hands of merchants and manufacturers, of which hey have much need, nor has it diminished the amount of bills payable. It has merely postponed payment. Everybody in France appears to be possessed of cash at this moment, except the merchants and manufacturers, and the best proof that the latter are in want of this essential element of commerce is that labor is to a great degree suspended in the manufactories, that the bonding stores are encumbered with articles of primary necessity—such as cotton, coffee, sugar, silk and wool—and that traffic is diminishing on the railways. The Paris corn and flour market was unusually quiet last week. It is not expected that there will be much activity in the corn trade before the end of January, when the preceding year's accounts are closed."

END OF THE MONETARY CRISIS AT HAMBURG.

From the Vienna Gazette, Dec. 24.

In well-informed circles at Vienna, the conviction prevails that the financial and commercial crisis at Hamburg may be regarded as over, as the improvement which set in on the 14th inst. is considered a durable one.

What Hamburg has most suffered from is the heavy blow given to confidence, but this could not last, and a proof of confidence given from without, soon relieved the anxiety felt on that account.

The measures taken in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, in favor of commerce and industry, are of immense importance to Hamburg, which gave credit to a large amount to those countries. It is therefore hoped that these measures will tend most favorably to the reëstablishment of the normal state of things at Hamburg. But an ulterior and radical remedy is expected from the successive realization of the rich stores of merchandise housed in that city.

The elements of the prosperity of Hamburg still subsist, and will survive the consequences of the crisis, already overcome in its essential points.

THE LATE AMERICAN CRISIS.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Baltimore under the signature of "A 'States' Man," favorably known from former communications, says:

"It behooves all persons dealing with America to know that they are in some measure dependent on the banks of this country; and, without any disparagement to my countrymen—who, I doubt not, are as honest as other men—I think it ought to be known that banks, constituted and conducted as they are here, offer unbounded temptations to roguery. Their executive officers can do their pleasure in spite of the directors, who frequently are but men of straw—retired merchants, successful grocers, leather-dressers, or mere idlers—so that when a President or Cashier chooses to abscond with a sum to suit his needs, they, poor creatures, are the last to learn the fact and the loudest to express their astonishment. In these banking-houses there is no general system, and responsibility is but a name. A national bank—something resembling the Bank of England or of France—is naturally indicated as an effectual remedy for bank evils in this country. And so it would be in certain respects, because all subordinate institutions of the like nature would be compelled to follow its lead. It would, too, command the best talent and most enlarged experience to do it service and exact observance; but the objection to such an establishment invariably made, and insuperable, I fear, is that, whatever party might be in power, it would be inevitably turned into a political engine. By proper precautions, however, this anticipated mischief could be avoided, I think, and one of the predisposing incitants to a periodically-recurring fever in a rash and nervous community would be thus removed.

The present crisis will soon be over—much sooner than was that of 1837—because, although the cause always remains the same, the occasions of 1857 are by comparison with those of the former year futile even to absurdity. There never was a time when the United States was so plenteously supplied with everything which man covets, not excepting even silver and gold; bank vaults are full of the precious metals, and yet no specie is to be had, and the necessaries of life are at an exorbitant price. Why, a revulsion must speedily take place. Public opinion, like steam, beyond a certain point is irresistible; and who can believe that the people of this country are to be played upon much longer, as so many instruments, while vagabonds are dancing to the tune of "Suspended specie payments?"

True, we have been trying to go faster than our legs could carry us, and our noses are in the dust; but by this time our eyes are nearly clear of it. Yet, notwithstanding the rapidity of our motion, such is the general healthiness of commercial relations here that no one of the hundreds who have failed in business, it is believed on good authority, became bankrupt without meriting well his fate. It was a host of daring speculators, many of them merchants, who had left their legitimate business to try their luck in stocks and "western lots," aided by a pack of gambling brokers on the Exchange, subject to no rigid discipline in their transactions, as in older countries, who have contributed largely to the present lamentable but unnecessary confusion in the world of money.

Permit me to add a few lines by way of advice to foreigners who have made, or who are about to make, investments of capital on this side the Atlantic. Whoever among them possesses property in America, let him hold to it firmly, and in less than six months, notwithstanding its present depreciation, it will fetch all that it was worth six months ago. Whoever among them would wish to purchase property at a moment favorable, let him buy nothing but stocks of the United States, and of those States and principal cities which every honest and well-informed banker in Europe ought to be able to recommend to him. Let him do so, and he will never cry out against the bad faith of Americans; but if, for the sake of an enormous interest, he sees fit to turn his gold and silver into imaginary "land lots," swamped railways, and bonds of "classes" innumerable, he may complain, and with excellent reason, of his own folly alone.

An English View of Gen. Walker's Landing in Central America.

From the London Times, Dec. 30.

We cannot but think that the American authorities would have acted more creditably had they frustrated this scandalous enterprise, which will now probably result in fresh bloodshed and confusion. Whatever may be the constitutional position of the Federal Government, it is a mere affectation to say that it was unable to prevent a notorious ruffian like **Walker** from gathering together his band, addressing them in inflammatory speeches, avowing everywhere his designs on Nicaragua, and finally sailing from an American port with nearly 200 armed men. That the New-Orleans mob sympathized with the adventurer, and that the law was not put in force to check him, are only what might be expected; but surely the President might have taken care that the vessel which conveyed him and his "coffee planters" should be seized in spite of so paltry a subterfuge as regular papers. The *Saratoga*, too, knew nothing of **Walker** till he landed, and the *Wabash* respected the steamer which the horde had just quitted, simply because it had complied with the usual formalities on leaving port! It is plain to the world that men of all ranks and in all positions have been afraid to incur the unpopularity of stopping the adventurer. A party in the States support him, and an active party is more powerful than an inert public. What is a friend to an enemy? The intelligence and even the numerical majority of Americans would approve the conduct of any man who drove **Walker** back to port, or seized his ship and stores; but no official, civil or military, has courage to face the anger of the unscrupulous and vindictive faction which speculates in "Walker Stock."

However, we are not without hopes that this man and his companions will meet with speedy discomfiture. We firmly believe the statement of our correspondent, that the great body of Americans, as of English, are against the fillibuster, and look hopefully to his being speedily starved out. Although advices from New-Orleans state that his second in command, **Henningsen**, was about to follow him with 1,000 men, it seems likely that precautions will be taken to prevent any further force from joining. The British ships are on the alert, and the Americans will be equally determined when they find they are supported by popular opinion on the spot. The combined naval forces had sailed for Aspinwall and San Juan, and would, it was thought, prevent any reinforcement reaching the fillibusters. But on the whole, this business is to be extremely regretted, not only on account of the material loss it will cause, not only for the bloodshed which will attend it, but because it must certainly lower the reputation of the American people and Government. If the President and his Cabinet, and Congress, and the American army and the American navy, and the community of American merchants in Nicaragua, cannot prevent a settled territory from being ravaged by a gang of adventurers, what is the use of Executives or Legislatures, or international law, or municipal or military law, or, in fact, any human institution whatever? Here is a country which the highest interests of America, as of England, require should be brought into a state of tranquillity. A few years' cessation from internal discord would probably be sufficient to turn it, certainly not into a community of powerful States, but into a fairly rich and prosperous region. The geographical situation of Nicaragua has made its chief settlements places of importance, and a number of traders of all nations are gaining an honest livelihood within its limits. And all the prospects of this country and its settlers are to be marred by an irruption of Southern *Rowdies*, intent on nothing but plunder and means of idle indulgence. That the combined squadrons of the two nations will be able, with the coöperation of the Nicaraguan troops, to extirpate the whole brood, we most firmly hope. It is time that for such proceedings due retribution should be exacted, and if **Walker, Henningsen, Anderson** and the rest should on this occasion be treated as pirates and murderers the world will have little cause to drop a tear of pity.

The Indian Mutinies.

FALL OF LUCKNOW.

From the Calcutta Englishman.

From private sources we learn that the loss in this very serious engagement has been small, and that of the enemy very great, being estimated at 7,000 men. The Commander-in-Chief did not follow the example of Generals **Outram** and **Havelock**, who endeavored to force their way through the narrow streets of this large city, where every house is said to be loopholed and filled with armed men. This they only accomplished with a loss which totally crippled their small force, and reduced them to the condition of the garrison, having been ever since besieged in the Residency. Sir **Colin Campbell**, as will be seen by the map, avoided the town, and, by making a circuit through the suburbs has spared his troops and accomplished his object, though it is believed that the force of rebels and mutineers assembled at Lucknow is so great that he will not be able to subdue or disperse them without considerable reinforcements. These are now fast pouring in, and every day is adding to the strength of the British troops in all the intermediate stations. It ought not to be omitted that Generals **Outram** and **Havelock** had no time for deliberation; had they waited another day or two the garrison in Lucknow would have been destroyed. Although the Commander-in-Chief's success is highly important, and will greatly discourage the insurgents, it must not be hastily concluded that the work is done. The whole of Oude is in arms and the adjoining district of Rohilcund is also disaffected and disturbed, so that even if no large body should still contend for Lucknow, or concentrate themselves elsewhere, it will require a considerable time to put down all resistance, to punish marauders and plunderers, and to restore obedience.

PLANS OF THE MUTINEERS FOR THE FUTURE.

Calcutta (Nov. 23,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Speculation is rife as to the future policy of the rebels. They are somewhat premature, as it is not absolutely impossible that Sir **Colin Campbell** may be shut up as Sir **Henry Havelock** was, but the two plans attributed to them deserve a notice. According to one opinion they will, on the fall of Lucknow, disperse, seek shelter in the four hundred forts with which Oude is studded, and there maintain a desultory war. According to another, they will disperse, outmarch us, as they have always done, and penetrate by detachments into Central India. In that pestilent nest of rajahlings, newabs, chiefs, independent zemindars, and titled vagabonds of every kind, the materials of insurrection are ready to their hands. They will be able, too, to raise the Bombay army should it be at heart disloyal, and in the very heart of the Continent, protected by thousands of square miles of jungle, by the absence of roads, and by their distance from our true base—the sea—they may maintain themselves for months. It is of course impossible to predict what an Asiatic will do, his usual line being to adopt the course most opposed to his obvious interest. For myself, however, I believe the second opinion the more probable. One thing is certain; the majority of the Sepoys disbelieve the fall of Delhi. The Kotah regiments mutinied in consequence of that belief. The 32d Native Infantry considered the story an invention. The Sepoys at Lahore laugh at the assertions of Government. Even the men at Barrackpore doubt and ask travelers. The unfortunate mistake made with respect to the King deepens the prevalent impression. It would appear that the instructions issued by Mr. **Colvin**, though long since cancelled, are still obeyed at Delhi. The life of the King, therefore, was guaranteed, and he has been permitted to keep a retinue, and to insult English officers by ordering them to take their hats off in his presence. Of course, every native believes that the English dare not punish even the man who deliberately gave up their wives and daughters to dishonor. The youngest son of the King, moreover, a man of 18—equivalent to 30 in Europe—has been declared innocent, and rides about Delhi on an elephant, attended by two British officers. Can you wonder that the European soldiery are half frenzied?

THE KING AND QUEEN OF DELHI.

A private letter, dated Delhi Palace, Nov. 16, in the *Times*, says:

"We have seen the captive King and royal family; they are in ruinous little rooms in one of the gates of the Palace. The old King looks very frail, and has a blank, fixed eye, as of one on whom life is fast closing. He, certainly, is too old to be responsible for anything that has been done. With his sons much more guilt may lie; some have been shot, as you must have read, some are yet untaken. The youngest son we saw looking like 15, they say 18, bold and coarse to look at. He is the only child of the Queen. With her some of our ladies have had a long interview. They found her seated on a common charpoy, (bedstead,) dressed in white cotton clothes, with few and very trifling ornaments—all her grand things having been taken from her. She is described as short and stout, above 30 years of age, with a round, animated face, not at all pretty, but having very pretty little plump hands; she was cutting betelnut to eat with her pawn. Some 30 females, relatives and menials, surrounded her. She professes the utmost horror of the 3d Cavalry, to whom she traces all her misfortunes. She says the King was helpless to control them, and that when their arrival had placed Delhi in rebellion against us, they were as ready to rob her as any one else. She says the mutineers did rob the palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their present captivity; she understands the necessity for inquiring into guilty or innocent parties; but she did not seem to assert the King's innocence as much as her own. She said he had been in the hands of bad people. There appeared to be frightful rivalry among the women; it is said she criminated the sons of former wives, she being the last. Her sister is represented as being much better looking than herself, and has a daughter of thirteen married to the King's youngest son, already mentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our ladies describe her as having superb large eyes, and a most beautiful little mouth, but her face otherwise too flat and full. Some of the women told them they had English women and children in the palace after the massacre, in hope of preserving them, but that the mutineers demanded them and could not be resisted. They say the Sepoys complained that the King was feeding Englishwomen daintily, while he only gave them gram for food."

Punishment of Cannibals in the Marquesas.

From the Paris correspondence of the London Times.

Dispatches have been received from the Marquesas Islands. They announce that Admiral **Lugeol** had arrived from France in the port of Taïo-Haë on the 16th of August, and having been informed that the tribe of Taïpi-Vahi, the only one that still continues to eat human flesh, had advanced to the territory of the French mission and attempted to seize two young women for the purpose of sacrificing them to the *manes* of their deceased chief, the Admiral determined to punish their audacity. The territory of the Taïpi-Vahi is situated in a long valley thickly wooded, and the passage is so narrow that two men cannot walk abreast through it. Admiral **Lugeol**, perceiving the difficulty of the position, resolved himself to conduct the expedition. He landed a company of Marines from his frigate, and, having been joined by numerous friendly tribes who led the way, he marched during six hours from village to village, all of which he burnt at the suggestion of the friendly Kanaks (natives), leaving nothing standing but the bread-fruit trees and the cocoanut trees. Having reached the extreme limit of the Taïpi-Vahi's territory, the Admiral returned to the temple of their high priest, which he preserved as a place of rest for his men, and encamped there. He was informed that he would be attacked during the night, but such was not the case. The following morning, however, when he was about to resume his march, a number of savages crept within gunshot of where the Admiral and his staff were assembled and fired a volley. Fortunately nobody was struck. The Marines then charged the savages with the bayonet, but they escaped into the woods. The dispatch adds that the tribe of the Taïpi-Vahi would not have been so audacious had they not a short time previously been supplied with muskets and ammunition by some American whalers, who succeeded in smuggling them on shore. We need not remind our readers of the charming romance of Mr. **Melville** called *Typee, or the Marquesas.*

London Markets.

Per America.] London, Friday, Jan. 1—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets are still closed for the Christmas Holidays, and will reopen on the 5th inst. Meanwhile the tone of affairs generally has improved. **Sugar** in demand, and 1s. 6d. @2s. 6d. dearer for the week. **Tea, Coffee**, and **Cotton** also inquired for, at better rates. **Money** is easy, at 7@8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. **Consols** shut; 94⅛@94¼ for the account. Bar **Silver**, 5s. 1⅜d. Mexican **Dollars**, 5s. 0⅝d., nominal. American **Eagles**, 76s. 2½d. **Doubloons**—Spanish, 76s. 6d.; South American, 75s. 3d.

Cochineal—About 50 bags Honduras and Teneriffe Silver have changed hands at full prices.

Coffee—The market has a firmer appearance, and Plantation Ceylon is salable at 1s. advance. About 150 bags good clean Native Ceylon sold at 53s., and 1,200 bags common quality, of indirect import, at a price kept secret; also, 2,000 bags Rio, on the spot, at 35s.@37s.

Cotton—In demand, but holders are not willing to sell, and little has been done. At Liverpool, the sales for the week are 41,000 bales, and prices are dearer; mid. Orleans, 5 3-16d. ℔ ℔.

The **Corn** market is quiet, without change in prices. Last week's average quotation for English **Wheat** was 47s. 5d. on 95,634 quarters returned. We quote White American **Wheat** 46s.@48s., and Red 42s.@45s. American **Flour**, 24s.@26s. ℔ bbl.

Iron—There is more demand for Welsh: We quote Rails £6, Bars £6@£6 5s., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pig 52s. 6d.@53s., for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

Indigo—Stock, 31st ult., 19,779 chests against 20,356 in 1856.

Lead dull. Common Pig £21 10s.

Linseed—The market has a firmer tone. Holders of granaried parcels are less disposed to realize, and fine Calcutta samples are difficult to be met with at 52s.@53s.; Bombay of good quality sold at 54s. A cargo of Taganrog upon the coast has sold at 50s., delivered at an outport, and a small advance on this price has been declined for a similar arrival. The total import to London during the past year amounts to 222,000 quarters, against 263,000 quarters in 1856, 303,000 in 1855, 250,000 in 1854, and 240,000 in 1853.

For **Linseed Cakes** there is a good consumptive demand.

Copper without change.

Oils—In Fish nothing doing. Linseed, on the spot, has advanced to 29s.; forward sales have been, to some extent, for delivery up to June, 30s. Rape quiet at previous rates; Foreign Refined 44s. 6d.@45s.; Brown 40s.@41s.; Cocoa Nut 40s.@41s.; Palm dull at 37s.

Rice attracts more attention, and about 5,000 bags have changed hands; White Bengal at 8s. 3d.@9s.6d., middling pinky Madras at 8s., and Rangoon at 7s. 6d., all for cash.

Rum steady. 260 puncheons Demerara, fair to fine quality, sold at 2s. 3d.@2s. 4d., proof.

Saltpetre firmer. Small sales of 3½ ℔ cent. refraction at 42s., and 12 ℔ cent. at 35s.

Sugar.—There has been an active demand throughout the week, and prices have advanced 1s. 6d.@2s. ℔ cwt. since the close of the market. The principal sales are as follows: 7,000 bags clayed Manila on the spot at 38s.; 500 hhds. Cuba, at 38s.@42s.; 6,000 bags Bengal, Khaur at 30s., Gurpatta Date at 38s.@41s 6d., and afloat five cargoes of Havana, 1,200 boxes No. 11 at 25s., 4,500 boxes Nos. 10½ to 11 at 26s., 878 boxes No. 14 at 28s., 1,300 boxes Nos. 10 to 10½ at 25s. 3d., and 3,000 boxes No. 12 at 27s. 6d., all for ports in the United Kingdom.

Tin—English steady; we quote common Blocks 106s.; Bars, 109s. Foreign in rather better demand; Straits, 100s.@101s.; Banca, 102s., nominal.

Tallow—Firm at 59s. for St. Petersburg Y. C. on the spot, and for delivery up to March.

Spelter—Firm at £23 15s.@£24.

Tea—The market is very firm, and holders are demanding higher prices; common Congos have advanced to 1s. 1d. ℔ ℔., buyers.

Turpentine—In Rough we have no sales to report; nominal price 9s. Spirits steady at 33s. for English, and 34s. for American, in casks.

BARING BROTHERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The $87,000 Corruption Fund—The New State Officers—A Legislative Quarrel—Rotation in Rhode Island—Rumored Rotation in Massachusetts—Judicial Vacancies—Winter—"Laco," &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

I venture the prediction that the United States House of Representatives will soon find that they engaged in a very small affair when they undertook to hunt up that sum of $80,000, which it is supposed the Middlesex Company expended in getting the Tariff altered to conform to its ideas of the fitness of things. Eighty Thousand Dollars in the *mare magnum* of Washington corruption, is a mere sum for pocket money. Still, the littleness of the sum will not be the cause of the littleness of the House's action. That will follow from the House allowing itself to be made the machine for the gratification of individual and party malignity. To speak plainly, what is known here to every one this charge of corruption is intended to operate against Gov. **Banks**. Some gentlemen here, who, perhaps, are honest as their neighbors, but who are no better than those neighbors, and who feel very bitterly towards our Governor, have made themselves very conspicuous in calling for an examination into the corruption charge, they believing, and asserting in conversation that is public as street bawling can make it, that His Excellency, when Speaker, received $10,000 from Mr. **Samuel Lawrence**, and that a note for that sum was found among that gentleman's papers when he failed. Sometimes it is said that the paper was a memorandum of the "transaction." Now, there is not one word of truth in the story. No such note or memorandum, nor any document of the kind whatever, was found among Mr. **Lawrence's** papers, and for the very simple reason that Mr. **Lawrence** never gave or loaned to Governor **Banks** either ten thousand or ten hundred dollars. Had such a paper been found, it would have been laid before the world long ago, as some of the bitterest enemies of the Governor have had full access to all of Mr. **Lawrence's** documents, and could have taken copies of them, as they would have done if there had been any reason for doing so. As the Spanish fleet could not be seen because it was not in sight, so the paper was not found because it was not in existence. It is because it has no existence, and a pack of political wolf-hounds have been disappointed of their prey, that they have set up a howl for evidence to support a charge that has no foundation out of their own diseased imagination. They can't bear to abandon the prospect of battering on a great reputation, and so are beating the bush in the hope of starting something. They have succeeded in making the House of Representatives listen to them, and we shall soon see how ridiculous will be the consequence of that success. The ridiculous mouse that came out of the laboring mountain would be a beast of burden in comparison with the thing destined to be "scared up" by these beasts of prey.

Governor **Banks**, I am told, has treated this charge with good-natured contempt, and has forbidden his friends giving it any attention. I cannot speak on this point from personal knowledge, as I have not seen him for almost six months, and only three times in four years. I think it would have been as well if he had given it an authoritative denial, if that could have been done; though it is difficult to see how he could have framed such a denial, as he would have been compelled to assume that he was meant, and though that was known to all, it would not have answered for him to admit it, as he then would have been taunted with conscious guilt, such being partisan justice.

The new State officers are to enter upon their duties on the 20th. They are the Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Auditor. Mr. **Clifford** leaves the Attorney-Generalship after having held it for eleven years, ever since the office was created. He looked upon it as his own; but the people do not like life-offices. Mr. **Ransom**, the Auditor, has been a faithful guardian of the public money, and but for his own imprudence he would have been retained. All that the Banks men asked of him was silence; but he must needs make himself politically offensive to them, and so they had to displace him. The Treasurer was reëlected, and all the more easily, his friends aver, because of Governor **Gardner** being personally hostile to him.

The Legislature has got up a quarrel about the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. The Senate has elected a new officer, but the House sticks to the old one, Mr. **Stevens**. The old Sergeant-at-Arms is now in the twenty-fourth year of his service, as he was first elected in 1835, and it is thought by many that he has had the place long enough, though it is customary in our State to retain men in offices, that are not of a purely party character, until they are worn out, or used up. Some of Mr. **Stevens'** opponents declare that he is growing "shaky," and say that it is natural he should, since he is 75 years old; but he is only in his 68th year, and there are members of the Legislature older than that. It is not the number of his years, but the number of his dollars that renders his removal desirable. He has a large patronage, handsome pay and good perquisites, and has grown rich in his place; and, notwithstanding all that religion and philosophy unite in telling us of the evils of wealth, and of the impossibility of dying at once in the odor of sanctity and the odor of affluence, there are fifty men ready to take this office. The matter would not be worth mentioning, were it not for the possible consequences of the dispute between the two Houses. Of the fourteen score members of the Legislature, twelve score belong virtually to the same party; and the tendency of all strong parties is to a division, and the occasion of a grave quarrel may be very insignificant in itself. If you throw the barest and most marrowless of bones among a crowd of dogs they will fight for it, and hydrophobia follows. The comparison may be thought unjust—if so, I ask the dog's pardon.

A bill to pay members of the Legislature $300 a year each has been introduced. If Gov. **Banks'** idea of a sixty-days' session should be realized, this would be equal to a *per diem* of $5, the present being $3. It is proposed to fine absentees $5 per day, so that, if the session should be long, say 100 days, and a member should be off 61 days, he would have to pay, in fines, $5 more than his salary would come to. It seems to be a very childish piece of legislation, and members are actually lengthening the session by discussing it, which is of a piece with the conduct of the preceding Legislature. The bill has passed the Senate.

The rotation doctrine has been applied to the National officeholders of Rhode Island very extensively. The gentlemen who have had leave to retire are all Democrats of the soundest character, politically, and men of influence. The effect will be to lessen the party there, and it can bear lessening very ill, indeed, though, perhaps, better than it can in Massachusetts. Rhode Island is a State where, with prudent management, the Democrats can often succeed, but the President has resolved upon a policy that must make it, in the end, as Anti-Democratic a State as ours. If it be the design of the Administration to repel Northern States, it is adopting means to ends with wonderful felicity. The Opposition like this, but they do not the less speak of it as indicating a want of sense, though they have no sympathy with the persons removed.

We have rumors that interest the officeholders more than the public. Mr. **Austin's** confirmation gives strength to these rumors, which are, that the Administration means to make root-and-branch work with the remnant of the Pierce appointments, and that remnant might be mistaken for a respectable piece of cloth. The Postmasters of Worcester, Lowell, and some other large places are to be removed. Mr. **Beard**, the Sub-Treasurer, is to be served in the same way. I say removed, though the Government uses more delicate language, and allows them to resign, but there is precious little resignation about the business. It is not pretended that the doomed officers are not good officers, but that they have been in place long enough. The effect will be to make office-seeking a still lower business than ever, and our Democrats, hopeless of local success, will be mere scramblers for national pelf. Every four years they will have a fight, not with their enemies for electoral votes, but with one another for offices. What makes the conduct of the Administration the more strange, is the fact that it does not give offices to men who were original supporters of Mr. **Buchanan's** nomination. The only friend of the President who has been appointed to office is Mr. **Capen**, our Postmaster, who never was prominent in politics.

There is some talk about Mr. **Sumner's** absence from his seat, people saying that if he was able to attend Gov. **Banks'** inauguration, he ought to be able to fill his office so far as to vote. This talk, I presume, has been caused by the closeness of some of the votes on confirmation questions in the Senate. Men will be peevish at times, and then they are not always just.

Gov. **Wise's** letter about the Kansas Constitution has attracted much attention. The Democrats all over New England would be glad to have him for a leader, and they will observe his movements with the utmost interest.

Gov. **Banks** will have some judges to appoint. There is one vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court, occasioned by the resignation of Justice **Abbott**; and the Chief Justice of that Court is is very ill, and may resign. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (**Shaw**) has entered on his 78th year, an age at which even Lord **Eldon** would have admitted it was time for a Judge to think of retiring. He would have retired ere this, but for circumstances that render the work of filling the station from among his associates a difficult one. Should his office become vacant, all the fogies in the State, young as well as old—and the young are by far the worse of the two classes—would probably go crazy at the thought of its being filled by the fiat of Gov. **Banks**, a man whom they seriously suspect of agrarianism, and of being on the most intimate and confidential terms with the Red Spectre. Like **Louis XIV.**, they think that heaven, in spite of all they have done for it, is ungratefully forgetting them. Considering their prospects, one hardly knows whether to laugh at or to pity them. Their surprise at what has happened I do not wonder at, for most men share it, even the most active of the agents in bringing it about. The Governor has astonished people by the steadiness of his success, the one victory following another in regular sequence, as if they had all been previously bespoken. To apply **Horace Walpole's** idea, when speaking of Lord **Hardwicke's** career, men may talk of the wheel of fortune, but he has overtaken it and rolls with it.

Winter appears to have commenced to-day. The work of freezing goes on respectably, the snow is falling moderately, and the air is as agreeable to the face as a jagged razor that has been used as an oyster-knife. The butter-cups, crocuses, pansies, and other flowers that have been doing duty for the snow-drops, must be all dead or dying by this time. Perhaps there 'll be some ice made this week.

The person who commented on what I said about "Laco" **Higginson**, in your paper of the 12th, seems to have written under some irritation of feeling because I spoke as I felt about a lot of political rubbish of seventy years ago. I did not question Mr. **Higginson's** honesty and straightforwardness, but especially mentioned that his nature was such that he could not be looked upon as having been otherwise than sincere; and I pointed out that Mr. **Jefferson** had been unjust to him. But, while believing him to have been honest, I do not think he was either a great man, or so free from party prejudices as to render his writings an authority against **John Hancock**. They are vigorous productions, unquestionably, but their historical value is not great, beyond that they show the nature of our old political warfare. No one now thinks of quoting Junius as an authority, and his attacks on the Duke of **Bedford** and other eminent men of his time are of very little account. So of Mr. **Higginson's** attacks on Gov. **Hancock**, which are of the same class of political writings that the "Coffin Handbills" of 1828 belong to, only more ably written than are those attacks on Gen. **Jackson**. Every hot political contest is prolific of fierce writings, which we can believe to have been honestly produced, without attaching any importance to them as material for history, and of which the authors themselves become ashamed when time has cooled their minds and "conquered their prejudices." The same reason that causes me to believe that Mr. **Higginson** was a better man than his political opponents represented him, leads me also to believe that he was himself wrong in his estimate of Gov. **Hancock**. Surely there is nothing so very heinous in thus charitably judging of events long passed, and in taking a mild view of the characters and conduct of two able and eminent men, both of whom did good service to their country. Neither was perfect; but if it be right to rake up what was said by Mr. **Higginson** against Gov. **Hancock**, the friends of the latter's memory will be justified in showing that Mr. **Higginson** himself was the object of severe assaults, and that *his* memory stands in need of men's charitable construction. For one, I am disposed to remember the good that both these men accomplished, and to leave the evidence of their failings where it has so long reposed—in moth-eaten collections of political papers, where can be found attacks on **Washington**, coffin handbills, charges of corruption against **J. Q. Adams**, and **Henry Clay**, and similar things, the appearance of which in former days may be excused on the ground of human infirmity, but which ought not now to be brought to the light of day. If the historical statute of limitations cannot be pleaded in behalf of such a man as **John Hancock**,—that is, if it be admitted that all Mr. **Higginson** said against him was true, and I do not admit it to have been been so to any important extent,—the reputation of no patriot of the Revolution is safe.

The writer referred to says I got my anecdotes of "Laco" from Mr. **Loring's** *Hundred Boston Orators*. Suppose I did so, has not every man the right to quote from a work of acknowledged merit and authority? Had I invented the stories perhaps he would have liked that mode of proceeding better. That would have been originality with a vengeance! But the fact is, I knew the anecdotes years before Mr. **Loring's** work was thought of, as thousands here knew them. They belong to the political traditions of the place; and every old gentleman of five-and-twenty years ago, whose memory carried him back to his Consul Plancus days, that is, to the time when **John Hancock** was Governor, was sure to "button" you, if you happened to get into conversation with him about politics, and pour into your ear stories of **Stephen Higginson, Ben Russell, Ben Austin, George Minott**, and twenty others, persons who made great figures here in the generation that followed the commencement of our national life. Many of these stories have found their way into books, magazines and newspapers. There is a good deal of the political material of that time to be found in the late **William Sullivan's** "Familiar Letters on Public Characters and Public Events, from the peace of 1783 to the peace of 1815." Mr. **Sullivan** was a strong federalist, but too honest to be willfully unjust to any man. What he says of Gov. **Hancock** may be worth quoting, and here it is: "If history has any proper concern with the individual qualities of **Hancock**, it may be doubtful whether, in these respects, distant generations will know exactly what manner of man he was. But as a public man, this country is greatly indebted to him. He was most faithfully devoted to the crimes of his country, and it is a high eulogy on his patriotism, that when the British Government offered freedom to all the rebels, for all their offences, **Hancock** and one other (**Samuel Adams**) were the only persons to whom this grace was denied." Such is the testimony of a man whose political sympathies were with Gov. **Hancock's** party opponents, but who wrote in his old age more than 40 years after the great "signer's" death; and I believe it will be held by all impartial minds worth a thousand times more than all the political articles that were written in the times when Gov. **Hancock** was a party leader, and therefore the object of the literal hate of his opponents.

THYME.

Dr. Spencer's Reply to Mr. Peck.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just had my attention directed to a letter from Mr. **George Peck**, of Scranton, Penn., in the **Times** of the 14th inst., and I embrace the earliest oppportunity both to acknowledge Mr. **Peck's** devotion to historic truth, and also, with your permission, to say a few words on the subject of his letter.

The history of the Wyoming massacre, I was not unaware, has caused no little dispute as to the accuracy of the statements made by such writers as **Thacher, Gordon, Ramsay, Botta, Drake**, &c., and it is quite possible that in this case, as in others, exaggerations and unfounded stories have been made to appear as reliable and truthful narrative. I have, most certainly, no disposition to reproduce and perpetuate any accounts of past events which are not true and just to all persons and parties; and in undertaking to prepare a history of the United States, I have endeavored to get at the truth, if I could, and to state only what I believe myself to be well authenticated facts and circumstances. I have, however, never flattered myself so highly as to suppose that I should be able to prepare a narrative which was not open to criticism and remarks of the kind which Mr. **Peck** has furnished, and which the discriminating reader will duly appreciate.

As will be observed, by those who look at the revolutionary story in my history, I have used most frequently the works of writers, as nearly as possible, cotemporaneous with the events narrated. **Thacher, Gordon, Ramsay, Botta, Marshall**, and such like, I have quoted a good deal, both because I supposed them to be good authority for what they state, and also because there is more life and graphic power in their way of telling the story of the past, than in much which has appeared since their day. I have also been of opinion that, if their tendency was to state things too strongly, and to enlarge upon circumstances of outrage and acts of perfidy, the disposition of later writers has certainly been to eliminate nearly every thing of the kind, and to refuse credit to those painfully exciting narratives of wrong and oppression which were currently received among our fathers and grandfathers as literally true.

In respect to the points noticed by Mr. **Peck**, I can only say here, that finding the story in the writers above named, and fully believing the tories equal to any excess of horrible outrage and abomination, I gave it substantially in the words of Dr. **Thacher**. Mr. **Miner's** work I have never had the good fortune to meet with, and I regret that it is so; for however I might feel disposed to rely upon cotemporary authorities, I am sincerely anxious to point out everywhere the means of correcting them, or modifying their statements and views by the investigations of later writers. Dr. **Ramsay**, in his history of the Revolution, accords, in substance, with **Gordon, Thacher**, &c., without, however, going into the details of acts of cruelty and infamy given by **Thacher**. Mrs. **Warren** (1805) gives the story as we have quoted it, adding in a note: "The transactions at Wyoming are recorded above agreeably to the most authentic accounts of the times," (Vol. 2 page 114.) Mr. **Sabine**, in his *American Loyalists*, uses language respecting **John Butler** far stronger and more intensely condemnatory than Dr. **Thacher** applies to that impersonation of devilish cruelty. He also quotes the account respecting the tories, but doubts its truthfulness; and besides numerous other writers and annalists of more or less note, I may mention that Mr. **Lossing**, in his *Seventeen hundred and Seventy-Six*, (published in 1849,) details the Wyoming massacre as I have quoted it from the *Military Journal*. So, too, I observe, Mrs. **Willard** and Mr. **Marcius Willson**, in their Compends of American history, relate history after the manner of **Gordon, Botta, Thacher**, &c. As these latter books are extensively used in schools, and have circulated already to the extent of some two hundred thousand copies or more, the Wyoming massacre stands a fair chance of being currently narrated and credited with all the exaggerations and false statements originally attached to it by the credulous Dr. **Thacher**.

It is, however, by no means any part of my purpose to justify myself in retaining any error or oversight in my work when it is pointed out and I assure Mr. **Peck** that in subsequent editions of my history I shall put the reader in possession of the means of correcting Dr. T.'s account, and of profiting by reference to Mr. **Miner's** valuable work.

Congratulating Mr. **Peck** upon being so happy as to have married a lady who was *not* hatcheted in the Wyoming massacre, and regretting that he is not the father of children, (in which respect, if not in historical accuracy, I have the advantage of him,) I will only say that, while I thank him for the general tone of his letter, I am rather mortified that he should wish to hold me responsible for a mere bookseller's announcement in stating that my history is a "GREAT NATIONAL WORK!" If Mr. **Peck** had seen as much as New-Yorkers have daily opportunity to see, he would have learned long ago that nearly everything is a "great national work," and that publishers have a style of their own in advertising their issues, for the exaggerations of which it would be rather hard to make authors pay the penalty.

J. A. SPENCER.

New-York, No. 1,002 Broadway,
Jan. 16, 1858.

Papers of Aaron Burr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As there appears to be considerable interest taken by the public in relation to the papers of the late **Aaron Burr**, the writer of this will briefly state a few facts concerning them that came under his own notice.

About the year 1841 to 1844 the late **Ogden E. Edwards**, a merchant of this City, and relative of **Burr**, came to me and requested permission to put in the upper loft of my store, in Ferry-street, about a dozen trunks and boxes containing, as he said, the miscellaneous and legal papers of **Aaron Burr**, which, at some future day, when at leisure, he intended to examine. Permission was granted and they came there—were all very full, heavy, and apparently closely packed; one of the boxes became partly broken by rough handling, and some of the contents were shaken out on the floor and otherwise exposed; the few that were examined were mostly letters and some notes, evidently in a female hand, both in prose and verse, written on small note paper—pink and white—some in French and English, signed either with initials or not at all; the contents I have now no recollection of.

After remaining some time—perhaps one to three years—Mr. **Edwards** one day at the store said he had been applied to by Mr. ——, a lawyer of this City, for permission to take the papers to his office and examine them there, as he expected to find among them some legal documents relating to the Baptist Church property in Broome-street, about which a legal controversy was pending, and promised, as a remuneration to Mr. **Edwards** for so doing, that he would arrange and classify the law papers, and in a short time return the whole. Mr. **Edwards** requested me to deliver them when called for, which was done—and some time afterwards, perhaps three months, or longer, I saw in a Hartford, Conn., paper an editorial paragraph stating there was a propeller from New-York lying at the dock there having on board some rags, and a large quantity of loose papers which appeared to have belonged to, or were in some way connected with, **Aaron Burr**, and consigned to a paper mill in the vicinity.

Mr. **Edwards'** attention was called to this article, and he at once went to the office of Mr. —— and was informed, so he told me, that the papers were all taken there and emptied out of their packages—those selected out that were wanted, and the balance laid aside, with the intention of arranging them as promised, but before time was found to do so the porter gathered them all up and disposed of them to a keeper of a junk-shop or paper manufacturer near Hartford, where they were probably converted into pasteboard, except some few fragments that, as stated at the time, were deposited in the Connecticut Historical Society. Mr. **Edwards** was very much chagrined at the disposition made of them; but it was then past all remedy. Whether Mr. **Davis** ever saw those papers or was aware of their existence, I know not.

B.

THE ROBERTSON TRIAL.

Summary of Additional Evidence for Defence.

On Saturday, (the fifth day of this trial,) Mrs. PHEBE ROBERTSON, mother of the prisoner was the first witness. Her testimony was followed by that of Dr. LANGWORTHY and various Bank officers; the evidence of the latter going to prove an *alibi* for ROBERTSON. The following is a summary:

Mrs. Robertson, (the mother,) 73 years of age, testifies to her residence with her son; never saw any unkindness on his part towards his wife.

Dr. H. H. Langworthy, (Surgeon,)—attended Mrs. Robertson, Jr., at the time of the fracture of her limb; the effect of the injury was excessive nervous prostration; she told witness that young Biegler had given her medicines; witness described the nature of these medicines; *sambricus,* (the elder-bush,) has no tendency to kill; *digitalis,* a sedative, a desirable specific in diseases of the heart, tending to reduce pulsation; the husband was almost always present during the visits of this witness; on cross-examination, witness stated the dangerous properties of hydrocyanic acid if used in an undiluted state.

Major Keeler, recalled.—Testified to a knowledge of certain business transactions between Robertson and the elder Biegler; witness was present at an interview in Buffalo between Robertson and the two Bieglers; the old Doctor on that occasion gave advice to his family and to the son, asking him to take care of the family, his mother, sister and smaller children, to educate them properly, as he might do, if he were with them, and out of it to pay his "just debts," and a debt to Mr. Robertson; no amount was specified; nothing further except some general matters; he instructed his son to consult with Mr. Robertson and witness in relation to business matters generally.

Dr. Danzelo J. Peer, a dentist, sworn: Had an interview with young Biegler in which *a plan* was mentioned, under the following circumstances: Witness's brother was in business with the old man Biegler; witness's attention had been called to the trial of the old man at Buffalo, and he had an interview with Joseph (the young man) about a month or six weeks afterwards, in his (Peer's) office. Witness continues: The conversation commenced in regard to the elder B. being sent to prison, and whether he was guilty or not; I told Joseph I thought he was guilty as a dog; he replied that it was false—that *there was another man, the guilty party*; I asked why he did not produce evidence to show there was another party guilty; he said that this man *had him in his power,* and his father also; said he couldn't explain then, why; said *there was a scheme being concocted, and we would see that it would tell*; that this man that was guilty was the father of the child of Emelie Murr, and that his father acted as physician; and that when this scheme came out, it would tell then the particulars; I told him that I could guess the name of the man, and that was Mr. Robertson, in the bank; I think he nodded his head, but am not certain; my brother asked him if he was not doctoring Mrs. R., and he said he had been since his father went to prison; think my brother asked him why he did not expose Mr. R., if he was the father of the child of Emelie Murr, and he said this man had him in his power and he couldn't; said that his father owed Robertson money, but he didn't say how much; said Dr. Havill had advised, and was advising; there was more conversation, but nothing of importance; some one was mentioned "not a thousand miles off" as being concerned in it; don't recollect anything said as to the occasion of his father's conviction; again met Joseph B. about Aug. 1, near the corner of Water-street, asked, "Jo., how are you getting along?" told him I heard his father was stitching on blankets at Auburn; he said it was no such thing; he had been there, and knew it to be false; told him that I had heard that, through the friendship of Mrs. R. with Dr. B., Mr. R. had let his father have $2,500; he said his father had $2,000 or $3,000, or perhaps $2,500, and that Mr. Robertson was pressing him for payment; that his father told him to secure it, as Robertson had been his friend; Jo. said he wouldn't secure it; that Robertson pretended to be his father's friend, but he knew him to be his bitterest enemy; he said that *if his friends didn't forsake him, he had the cords so tight around Robertson that pay would come on the other side*; and that Mr. Hart was as mean a man as Mr. Robertson; that he sued his father when at Buffalo, without any just cause, and when his father had the most trouble, which he hadn't ought to have done; said that Mr. Hart would get his pay through the disgrace of his daughter; asked him what the disgrace would be, and he said it would all come out in time; had a talk with him after the arrest of Robertson; met him in the Arcade, in a cigar store, and walked with him from there to the corner of St. Paul-street; I asked him why he made this a public thing—Robertson's arrest; he said it wasn't his wish to do so; think he said that Dr. Havill was to blame in the matter; that the District-Attorney acted altogether too fast; and he was sorry afterward that he had done anything about it; said that he had acted like a fool, and put a good deal of stress on that word, and that if he had his way, he would have had one witness, and then he would have had it as he wanted it.

Cross-examined—Mr. Robertson's name was used by both of us in that conversation; that I will swear to; I think he said his father wanted him to pay Robertson, and also mentioned it in regard to Mr. Hart; it was in this conversation that Joseph said Mr. Robertson was "pressing him for the money," or the payment or securing it; think he used the words quoted; am as certain of it as any other thing I have named.

John W. Dunklee, Cashier of the Zimmerman Bank, at Clifton, C. W., sworn: Was a party to an arrangement with Mr. Robertson in relation to that Bank last Summer; it was arranged between him and myself, the President of the Bank, and Mr. Benedict, to go on with the Bank; Mr. Robertson was to raise some money toward $50,000, to be provided by the 1st of October, by the parties taking the charter; this was talked of in June, July and August; there was conversation as to postponing the time of making it up, and it was arranged to give some kind of paper, and the money could be raised in 60, 70 and 90 days—and we thought it could be arranged in that way; went to New-York with Mr. Robertson on the evening of 24th August; returned on Thursday morning after, with Mr. Robertson.

Geo. W. Walbridge, livery-stable keeper at Rochester, sworn—(Mr. Robertson kept a span of horses at this man's establishment last August.) On *the evening of Friday, August 28, at 7.40, Mr. R. drove up to the stable*; witness is positive, because at the time he had made an entry in his book of harnessing the horse "Kitty" for a Mr. Tollman, and this horse was standing at the door waiting for the order, when Robertson drove up.

[The testimony of this witness directly contradicts that of the policeman MCLEAN, who swears that ROBERTSON was at young BIEGLER'S office at the same time.]

Dr. Samuel M. Luckey, a physician, sworn—Was present at the interview between the Bieglers, Peer and Robertson, after the conviction of the elder Biegler; witness said to young Biegler on that occasion: "You can't blame the public for believing your father guilty, if he does not bring out any evidence that he could bring out; he said that his father was under obligations, or the control of this individual; I then asked him why he did not bring it out; he said that he was under the same control;" I think that Dentist Peer then spoke and said, "I know the man—it is Mr. Robertson in the Bank:" and Dr. Peer immediately said, "You are doctoring his family now, are you not, Joseph?" he said he was; I told him I thought it was singular that they could be placed in the power of any individual that way; think there was something said about $2,500, or something I can't tell; *and Joseph said there was a plan being concocted which he either said we would hear of or that it would come out, and it would tell.*

Dr. George W. Peer, a homœopathic physician, brother of former witness, and alluded to as being in partnership with the elder Biegler, sworn: After Biegler's conviction, had a long conversation in his office with young Biegler; said, "Your father has gone to Auburn again;" he said he had; told him I was sorry his father had disgraced his family and the profession again; he said his father was not guilty of the crime he was sent for—that he was not convicted of the crime for which he was indicted; that he was convicted of the seduction of Emilie Murr; some one asked him why the evidence was not produced to this effect at the trial; he said they could not do so for his father was under the influence of the guilty man; think Luckey or my brother asked him why he did not produce that evidence; he replied that he was also under that man's influence; think that I said to him that it was nonsense for him to say anything of that kind as he knew I knew his father well enough to know that he would rather see Robertson sunk than go to Auburn, or something to that effect; the next I remember, *he said that there was a plan or a scheme being concocted that would bring this thing to light—and that when it was completed it would tell,* or something to this effect; think some one of us asked who this guilty man was; he said we would eventually find out; my brother said he could easily tell, and that it was Mr. Robertson, of the Eagle Bank; asked Joseph if he doctored in Mr. R.'s family, and he said he did; there was something said in regard to money, but I don't recollect exactly what it was; he said this man had furnished the money, but think he did not say how much; there was a remark that some one was connected with this affair not a thousand miles off, but I can't say exactly how it came in.

Cross-examined—Think that Joseph was somewhat excited on that occasion; think my brother was a little excited; I was cool; my brother told him he believed his father as guilty as a dog; when my brother mentioned Mr. Robertson as the guilty man, Joseph made a reply, we would find out; after Mr. R.'s name was mentioned, the question was asked who the guilty man was, and nothing more was said until Joseph was asked if he doctored in his family.

Dr. Wm. W. Ely, sworn—Have been the medical attendant of Mrs. R.; attended her first about fifteen years ago, and visited her last about four years ago; think that at the time I attended her she had tendency to diseases that might require the use of digitalis; digitalis is a remedy, under some circumstances, for apoplexy; was consulted by Mr. R. twice after I ceased my attendance upon the family with regard to her apoplectic tendency; thought it was the tendency of her constitution to rheumatism, which was of a peculiar tendency; when she was suffering from these symptoms, I think that digitalis was an appropriate remedy; conium, hydrocyanic acid, sanguinarium, and sambucus, might be appropriate remedies under some phases of her disease.

A LEGAL POINT IN DISPUTE—THE RELATIONS OF ROBERTSON AND MISS. HART.

Romanta Hart sworn—I knew Dr. A. P. Biegler; am a member of the firm of Siddens & Co.

Q.—Did you commence a suit against Dr. A. P. Biegler while he was at Buffalo?

The Attorney-General objected to the introduction of this matter as irrelevant.

Mr. MARTINDALE said that it was relevant, *as showing the motive Jo. Biegler had in connecting the names of Mr. Hart and his daughter, with Mr. Robertson and his alleged attempts against his wife's life. The defence proposes to show a conspiracy and a motive first.*

The Attorney-General said that Mr. HART might thank the defence for whatever connection his name and that of his daughter might have with this trial. The prosecution had had nothing to do with the matter—no more than they had to do with the question, as to who seduced EMELIE MURR? The defence set up men of straw to see how adroitly they could knock them down. These things appear to be all for outside effect; they have nothing to do with the trial; they throw no light upon the question, whether the defendant had plotted against or attempted the life of his wife.

Mr. Selden—The Court will judge of the relevancy of the testimony which it is proposed to introduce. The direct issue is whether the defendant has administered, or attempted to administer, poison to his wife. The matter of the defendant's loaning Beigler $2 000 or $3,000 was not a direct issue, but it was a pertinent issue, as showing motive on the part of the defendant. So were these matters which the defence proposed to investigate, as showing motive on the part of the principal witness for the people. The defence desire the same liberality extended to them that is extended to the prosecution. Anything that shows that the chief witness for the people could have had any possible motive to get up a conspiracy, is competent testimony. It appears by the evidence that Joseph Beigler has said that he would destroy the reputation of both Robertson and Hart, "one being as mean as the other,"—and it is pertinent to show that he had a motive for this threat. The inquiry may be remote, and it is equally likely to be near, in its bearing in this case.

Mr. Tremaine thought that it was not competent for the defence to introduce affirmative evidence to sustain evidence brought out on a cross examination on their own part. If the name of Mr. Hart or his daughter had been introduced by the prosecution, it would be pertinent for the defence to pursue the matter; but this was not the fact; it was not a case parallel with that of the $2,500; that was in order under the indictment against Rodertson, which gave authority to pursue the investigation as to whether Robertson had, at any time, attempted to accomplish the murder of his wife.

Mr. Mathews said it was important to settle whether the inquiry in this question was to be admitted, as there were other questions of a like nature, which it was proposed to investigate. The defence claim that Jo Biegler has conspired—first, to destroy Robertson and get rid of paying his debt; second, to get his father out of prison; and third, to injure Romanta Hart. We not only want to impeach Jo Biegler, but to show that he is the author of a deliberately concocted conspiracy against the defendant, and that he is at the same time seeking vengeance against Mr. Hart.

Mr. MARTINDALE did not understand that they were trying ROBERTSON for attempting to murder his wife through means furnished by Dr. A. P. BIEGLER. The indictment was that he attempted to make Dr. B. the instrument of accomplishing his wife's death. The prosecution had been conducted so as to show ROBERTSON to be a licentious and corrupt man, and to convey the idea that he had shirked the responsibility of his criminal conduct with EMILIE MURR upon old Dr. BIEGLER; they made his improvidence—the result of his kindness and sympathy with those in trouble—the weapon to destroy his good character. This had been the object and effect of the evidence for the prosecution; and now when ROBERTSON stands half convicted of the seduction of EMILIE MURR, it is proposed to shut him off from making a defence against these covert charges. It is our right to show the intention to extort money from ROBERTSON by his accuser, to avoid the payment of the $2,500 debt owed by his father, and to throw the suspicion of the seduction of EMILIE MURR upon the defendant. We claim the right to clear him of these suspicions. [Loud applause from the audience, which was suppressed by the Court, and warning given against its recurrence.]

The Attorney-General claimed that the theory of the prosecution had not been changed, and that the indictment was broad enough to cover an investigation as to any attempts by the defendant against the life of his wife. The difficulty was that the defence were trying the case before the people, and not before this Court. He hoped the inquiry into immaterial and irrelevant issues would not be permitted, and held that it was irrelevant and immaterial whether Mr. HART had a suit with the elder BIEGLER or not.

Mr. MATHEWS said they had another point to submit in refereuce to striking out certain parts of the testimony that had been taken.

Judge SMITH—It is desirable to meet one question at a time, and not to anticipate questions. The Court will reserve their decision until Monday morning.

Judge SMITH then gave instructions to the Jury, that they were to remain over Sunday under charge of officers, and that they must not separate except accompanied by officers, and the Sheriff was directed to make them as comfortable as possible.

The Summing-up.

[BY TELEGRAPH.[

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Court-room was thronged at an early hour this morning by ladies and gentlemen, to hear the summing-up in the Robertson case. J. H. MARTINDALE, for the defence, spoke over three hours, concluding at about 1 o'clock. At the opening of the afternoon session, Attorney-General TREMAIN commenced his speech for the prosecution, and is still speaking. The Judge will not probably charge the Jury until to-morrow morning.

The Philadelphia Murder Trial—Acquittal of Smith.

From the North American, Jan. 19.

This interesting case terminated yesterday. The general publicity given to the fact that DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., would make the closing speech for the defence, had the effect of bringing to the vicinity of the Court-room a throng of at least twenty times the number of people that could gain admission. For more than an hour the patient crowd waited for the opening of the doors, each individual being as securely wedged in his position as the centre fish in a box of herring. At 10 o'clock the doors were opened, and about a hundred and fifty of those who were nearest to it poured in. The doors were then closed, and none others except the bar and those bearing permits were allowed to enter. There were several ladies in the audience, which largely consisted of the prominent professional gentlemen of the city. The defendant in the dock placed himself in the same reclining position upon the bench, with face averted to the wall; his sister and her lady friend sat beside him with the same constancy which they had manifested throughout the entire ordeal, while amid the most profound silence the distinguished counsel opened his defence of the prisoner.

The defence by DAVID PAUL BROWN—a sketch of which will be found elsewhere—was, perhaps, one of the most eloquent and touching that was ever pronounced since the days of ERSKINE. Mr. BROWN'S speech required two hours for its delivery, and might have continued for two hours longer, without producing an approximation to weariness, even in the most unappreciative of his auditors. The three Messrs. CARTER were present during its delivery, but forsaking the seats near the District Attorney, which they have occupied during the entire course of the trial, took up a position in the background, behind the standing spectators. Long before Mr. BROWN'S speech had been terminated, it was pretty evident that the minds of the jury were satisfied as to the legal irresponsibility of the defendant at the time his bullet pierced the heart of his wife's seducer. But all evidences of applause by the auditory were very properly suppressed by the Court, and the address of the counsel went on without the smallest interruption.

An episode occurred in the course of the speech which showed that, notwithstanding all the diligence they have shown, the Counsel for the Commonwealth were caught napping. Mr. BROWN said that, among the most important points of his evidence was the statement made by the defendant to Lieut. DICKHART, who conveyed him (SMITH) to prison on the night of the tragedy, that on the fatal interview CARTER had said that he meant soon to "call and *attend to his* (SMITH'S) *sister*." This most important testimony was elicited during the development of the evidence which the Commonwealth adduced to rebut that for the defence—a matter which, said Mr. BROWN, was a blunder on their part most advantageous to his client. The words had scarcely dropped from him when both the District-Attorneys contended that no such words had been said—a mistake upon which the Court at once enlightened them.

The Court (Judge ALLISON) charged at great length, with leniency towards the prisoner. The following reference to the case of the distinguished geologist, HUGH MILLER, is interesting:

If, however, it is sought to excuse the act on the ground of delusion, or *monomania*, upon the one subject, you should be satisfied not only that delusion existed in the mind of the prisoner, but that the act was connected with the delusive sources of thought; and that it was of such a character that, if true, it would be a good and valid defence for taking the life of a fellow-being. If, however, the delusion extended no further than to a belief of a design to annoy the defendant, by persons who followed him in order to keep CARTER informed of his doings, this would not be a good defence, if he was otherwise sane; for, if a reality, it would not justify the taking of life. A startling illustration of this proposition occurred but a little more than a year ago: I refer to the case of the celebrated HUGH MILLER, of Scotland, one of the most remarkable men of his age, who from an humble laborer in the stone quarries of his native land, by dint of his own efforts and a massive intellect but rarely equaled, rose to the confidence and esteem of his countrymen, until CHALMERS himself designated him the greatest Scotchman alive after the death of Sir WALTER SCOTT. He was a man not only of the strictest integrity, and of the highest attainments in science, but in his religious principles, in the exercise of an unwavering faith and trust in God, he was as firm as the old red sand-stones of his native hills, whose mysteries he was the first to unfold to the world. Yet, this man, from over-much brain-work, became subject to the most terrible mental suffering, until reason abandoned her throne, and this great light of science went out forever. He became impressed with the belief that he would be attacked on the highway, and that his museum, the labor of a life-time, was exposed to the assaults of burglars. Under this impression he armed himself for defence. At night, impressed with the belief that his museum had been attacked by robbers, he would arm himself with his pistol, and rush to its defence. Now, supposing that upon any one of these occasions he had encountered some member of his own family, and believing him to be one of the imaginary persons who had broken into his premises, had shot him, would any one for a moment suppose that for so doing he ought to be convicted of murder? Certainly not; because the belief was a reality to HUGH MILLER, and if it had been, instead of a delusion, an actual fact, to take life under such circumstances would have been justifiable. His form of disease was *monomania*, which is the *manifestation* of the unsoundness of mind upon one subject. It has been contended for the defendant at the bar, not only that he was generally insane, so as to take away criminal responsibility; but that, if the jury are not satisfied of this as a fact, that by the evidence he is clearly shown to have been, on the subject of his domestic difficulties, a *monomaniac*. Such is the testimony of Dr. CLAPP; several others have also given the same opinion. But if you concur in this judgment as to the true state of his mental condition, whether the act perpetrated by him under an insane delusion can be excused upon the principle as I have stated it, you must determine. That the defendant did, to some extent, labor under an illusion or hallucination, is very clearly established by the evidence, but its extent and character you must ascertain.

Our telegram from Philadelphia to-day announces *the acquittal of the prisoner*, on the ground of insanity

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The following is from the Southbridge (Mass.) *Press* of Saturday: "The somewhat celebrated Dr. GILLETT, who flourished in this town a month or two ago, attempted, Thursday night last, to murder his wife, whom he married New-Year's eve. The particulars, as far as we learn them, are as follows: He married a daughter of WM. SAMPSON, of Spencer, after an acquaintance of about two weeks, and without the parents of the girl having any knowledge of his former life. A brother of the girl, who arrived home last Thursday from a short absence, upon learning of his marriage with his sister, charged GILLETT with having another wife in New-York, and informed him most emphatically that he could not live with his sister any longer, and that he must leave the house. GILLETT denied having another wife at first, very indignantly, but finally acknowledged that he once had been married, but had been divorced. The bill of divorce could not be produced, however, and GILLETT became furious, but was still denied shelter in the house. He then informed them that if he could not live with his wife, "there would be blood shed before morning;" finally he asked to see his wife in private a moment, which request was granted him, and he with his wife, entered an adjoining room, when he drew a dirk and attempted to stab her in the breast. She escaped to the other room, and her brother then secured GILLETT and locked him into a chamber. Yesterday (Friday) morning he was arrested and put under $2,000 bonds, and failing to get bail, was remanded to jail at Worcester.

The Court of Common Pleas, criminal term, commences next Monday, and very probably he will have at trial at this term of the Court."

A VIRGINIAN "FREE FIGHT."—The Greenbrier *Era* has an account of a Virginia fight which occurred in that region on the 9th inst. On Saturday evening last a difficulty occurred on Snake Run, in this county, between John Windle, Wm. Windle, James Windle, Thos. Depriest, Henry Martin and Jos. F. Holcomb, which resulted in the death of Depriest. It seems, that on the morning before the unfortunate difficulty occurred, a fight came off between Depriest, James Windle and Holcomb, the two first whipping Holcomb. In the evening, after dark, Martin and Holcomb passed the house of Thos. Depriest, and the three Windles were there. On passing the house, it is said, they stoned it, when they were followed by the Windles and Depriest, and were overtaken. On coming up with the pursued party, Martin and Holcomb advised their pursuers to go back and not interfere with them, which they declined to do. Depriest advanced upon Holcomb, who, it seems, retreated several steps, when he attempted to fire upon the assailing party, but his gun failed to fire. Being further pursued, Holcomb then fired upon Depriest, the shot taking effect in his abdomen. After this the Windles attacked Martin, when M. drew his knife and inflicted numerous severe wounds upon John Windle and Wm. Windle. Holcomb and Martin afterwards gave themselves up, and they were sent to jail. Depriest died of his wounds on Sunday night. The prisoners are now in jail awaiting their trial before the County Court.

Obituary.

Dr. Chauncey Booth, Physician and Superintendent of the McLean Asylum for the Insane, at Somerville, Mass., died at that institution on the 12th, at the age of 41.

A Seminole Chief—Yah-yah-toxica, or "Brave Chief,"—fell dead in the street in New-Orleans last week.

Miscellaneous Items.

Clomes, one of Walker's men, who committed suicide at Richmond, Va., last week, after being discharged from the *Saratoga*, left an explanatory letter, in which the following occurs: "When a man commits suicide, the world wishes to know why he did it. The answer in my case lies in a nutshell—'I am tired of living.' Life is a farce, happiness a humbug, and the cares, trials and tribulations which I see before me, offer no inducement for a prolongation of this earthly sorrow. With a good heart and calm mind, I plunge *in medias res* and try the realities of an unknown world."

The manufacture of gold and silver was commenced in Providence, (says the *Journal*,) more than a century ago; and has grown up to rival in extent that of any other place in the country, the value of its annual products being three million dollars. By the recent contraction of business, nearly twelve hundred of the fourteen hundred and ninety-five workmen employed in this business have been thrown out of employment, while of the three hundred that remain many are apprentices, while others are working on short time.

A letter from Haverhill, Mass., says: "The shoe business, which was exfected to revive in this month, has not as yet been eaected favorably, and if anything the prospects for the present are a shade darker than two weeks ago. The reasons for this are, a general holding back on the part of buyers, and the recent failure of parties whose notes were extended some months since. There is still hope that the January sale, though late, will be fair."

The quantity of surveyed public lands in Minnesota, unoffered for sale, but subject to entry by preemption on the 30th of June, was 7,600,116 acres. The quantity of the land surveyed in Minnesota during the year ending June 20, 1857, was 1,513,148 acres; and the amount surveyed during the quarter of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, was 300,356 acres.

An Art Association has been formed in Charleston—Governor Allston President.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 1, 146, 2, 147, 237, 253, 254 to 259, 261 to 264, 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 286, 298, 299, 301, 303, 303½, 304, 305, 307 to 311, 313 to 317, 214, 181.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 46, 47, 41, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 243, 26, 27, 28, 29, 365, 31, 1, 118, 75, 374, 385, 396, 397, 272, 355, 354, 401 402, 403, 405, 406 408, 414, 416, 418, 237, 419, 422, 423, 436, 437, 440, 441, 442, 130, 288, 368, 40.

The Thirteenth-street Elopement—Postponement of the Hearing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—This case, to recover possession of Mrs. Taylor, who, it is alleged, is wrongfully imprisoned by her mother, was called yesterday. His Honor was unable to sit after three o'clock, and Mr. Siers therefore desired that the case might be postponed for some days, as he had to be in Albany to-day. The matter was therefore adjourned to Thursday morning at 12 o'clock.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S INJUNCTION.

The Mayor and others vs. Azariah C. Flagg, Charles Devlin, D. D. Conover et al.—This was the injunction restraining Mr. Flagg from paying the salaries of the Clerks in the Street Commissioner's office. The matter came up yesterday on a motion to show cause why the injunction should not be dismissed. Mr. Field spoke, urging its dismissal, contending that Mr. Conover was Street Commissioner *de facto* at least, and he was empowered to appoint clerks. Mr. Busteed argued in opposition to the motion. The decision was reserved.

DECISIONS.

In re the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, Bradish, Johnson and others.—Referred to G. Tibbotson, Esq., to take proofs, &c.

Richard W. Curtis vs. Charles Richter.—Motion to set aside judgment granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion: the answer to the original complaint to be taken as the answer to the amended complaint, and the cause to be placed on the calendar for Friday, the — day of January, 1858, for trial.

Mathias Huelin et al. vs. John P. Pinder et al.—Order for commission denied.

Wm. F. Schmidt et al. vs. Wm. J. Hardy et al.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Don T. C. Peters et al. vs. Joseph Brummell et al.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

James Gibson vs. George Bridge et al.—Referred to G. Tibbotson to take proofs of the facts stated in the petition and report thereon.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

D. D. Conover vs. The Mayor, &c., and Charles Devlin.—This was the injunction granted by Judge Peabody restraining the defendant from executing any order of Common Pleas which might compete with the previous order made by Judge Peabody. The case came up for trial yesterday, and the counsel for Conover was ready, but defendant's counsel was not prepared, and the case, therefore went off for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Jan. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

John Cavin vs. Brett & Clever.—This suit was brought to recover a balance of seaman's wages and the amount of a Hospital bill, in all $115 15. The claim was assigned to the plaintiff by James Smith, who shipped in this City in 1855 for a voyage to Philadelphia, thence to Kingston, Jamaica, and then back to the United States. Smith was taken sick at Kingston and went into the Hospital.

He alleges that the vessel sailed without any notice being given him on the subject, and he claimed wages to the time of his arrival here and the amount of the hospital bill. The defendant set up that payment had been made, in proof of which an order was produced from the seaman on the captain of the vessel for his wages. There was no other proof than the order to show that it was paid; and it was contended that, though the captain had kept the order, there was no proof that it had been paid.

The Judge charged the Jury they were to consider whether Smith was discharged with his own consent, or had been left there without any knowledge of the sailing of the ship. If the latter was the case, Smith was entitled to his wages for the whole voyage unless he forfeited his claim to it by misconduct; and if his sickness was not caused by his own fault but was incidental to the voyage, he was entitled to his pay and hospital expenses.

In ordinary cases the possession of a receipt or bill of exchange would be evidence of its payment, but in the present case although the Captain had possession of the order, there was no positive proof that it had been paid. It therefore became the duty of the jury to say as a question of fact whether the money had been paid.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $115 15, the amount claimed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 19.

Before Justices Osborn and Quackenbush.

There were 70 cases on the calendar—47 prison cases, 2 suspended cases, and 21 bail cases. The court-room was crowded. "There must be some extraordinary trial on hand," said Judge OSBORN, "to bring such a crowd."

William Johnson was brought to the bar charged with stealing an escape-pipe, Jan. 16, from Peter Houghton. Officer Stillwell, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested the prisoner. The charge was fully proved. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Johnson? (No answer.) What have you got to say? *Prisoner*—(Gruffly) Nothin'. *Judge Osborn*—Nothing, eh? I think it's about time to put you out of the way now for a good while. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months.

It was charged against Louis Lasky, on the complaint of Emanuel Solomon of No. 90 Bowery, that he stole from the latter, about two weeks ago, a lady's embroidered collar. *Judge Osborn*—How do you know it was your collar? *Witness*—It had a private mark on it. We never buy no collars in our store—A clerk in the complainant's store took the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go on; what do *you* know about the collar? *Witness*—I don't know nothin' about de collar, but I know that ere fellow stole it. [Laughter.] *Judge Osborn*—Well, that'll do.—A third witness was called. "He's a Know-Nothing too, I guess," said Judge OSBORN. Nothing was proved by the witness. *Judge Osborn*—(to his associate)—Well, what do you think of it, Sir? *Judge Quackenbush*—Well, the other clerks may know something about it—— *Judge Osborn*—Thursday. *Counsel*—Put it over till Thursday? *Judge Osborn*—Yes.

Maria Fitzgerald and Margaret Lease were accused of stealing a piece of beef worth 50 cents, belonging to John Ryer of No. 75 West Forty-fourth-street, Jan. 16. An officer who arrested the prisoner testified that he caught them in the act of taking a piece of bacon. *Counsel*—The complainant says they took a piece of beef. *Judge Osborn*—Well, that's what he says—beef bacon. *Counsel*—Who is the complainant? *Officer*—John Ryer. *Counsel*—Why isn't he here? Why don't the complainant—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, if you're anxious to have him here we'll put it over till Thursday. (To officer)—Now, you have Ryer here on Thursday. It would be better if there were no lawyers here. They do their clients more harm than good.

Ann Shaw was charged with an assault and battery on John Shaw. She was brought to the bar, and the clerk called the witness' name. *Judge Osborn*—He won't come; let her go. *Prisoner* (curtseying)—Thank you, Sir. (Exit.)

Edward Roach was next arraigned. He was accused of assaulting and beating Hermann Swartz, Jan. 17. He was found guilty. *Prisoner*—I've got a widow to support and dependent upon me exertions intirely. (*sic.*)—He had no shirt on. *Judge Osborn*—You'd better get a shirt on, before you talk about supporting widows. *Prisoner*—I have a poor lone widow and me sisters to support, and me grandmother and little orphans. Oh, let me go this time, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—No, we can't; you must be taken care of. It'll do you good to go up for two months, for which term we sentence you.

Thomas Neary, it was proved, stole a cloth cap, Jan. 17, from Francis Donnelly. *Judge Osborn*—I guess we'll find you a home for two months, too.

John Burns was found guilty of stealing a black coat, valued at 18 cents, the property of John Baptiste, No. 32 Mulberry-street, (Jan. 13.) *Judge Osborn*—Where is your coat? *Witness*—There it is—he's got it on, (*sic.*)—It was an old, worn-out, ragged vestment. *Judge Osborn*—Well, he's been in prison for several days, anyhow. It's only 18 cents' worth of coat. (To the prisoner)—Give the man his coat, and go. The prisoner obeyed. *Judge Osborn*—Five days in prison is punishment enough for 18 cents' worth.

Thomas Lawler denied, and Edward King affirmed, that he stole a bundle of clothes from the latter, Jan. 17. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say to this charge, Lawler? *Prisoner*—I'm innocent. *Judge Osborn*—Innocent! Six months for you. He's been up here before.

"Look at those ringlets," said Judge OLBORN, as John Holmes, a colored man with crinkled hair, took the stand to substantiate a charge which he had made against David Davids. The accusation was, that Davids threw some stones and broke the glass in a window in the house No. 175 West Broadway, Jan. 16. He had been in prison since that day. *Judge Osborn*—He's been punished enough for breaking a window; let him go.

William Ryers, a boy, stole a ham worth $1 25 from George Wisted, Jan. 16. An aged woman stood beside him at the bar. *Judge Osborn*—That his mother? *Counsel*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Does he do anything for a living? *Mother*—Yes, Sir, he works in a factory. *Judge Osborn*—What put him in the notion of stealing this ham? *Mother*—Other boys induced him to do it, Sir? *Judge Osborn*—We'll keep him till Thursday, and Mr. Beale will make some inquiries about him.

Julia Dickson, it was alleged, threw some bottles at Ellen Mulligan, of No. 107 West Broadway Jan. 17. "I don't want to have her punished," said Ellen. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, let her go then, the complaint never ought to have been brought here. *Witness*—She's all the time doing this. *Judge Osborn*—Well, she pledges her honor that she won't do it again. Discharge her.

Louisa Smith was found guilty of stealing (Nov. 2) a gold ring, gold pencil, dress, and other property, worth altogether $25, belonging to Catherine Byoline. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Patrick O'Connor was brought to the bar on a charge of assault and battery, alleged to have been committed upon Marcus Muscow, of No. 206 Centre-street, Jan. 15. *Prisoner*—I've got witnesses, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Where are they? Call them. *Prisoner*—They're not here. I haven't had a chance to tell 'em to come. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll put it off till Thursday. Will you have your witnesses here Thursday? *Prisoner*—Hey? *Judge Osborn*—Will you have your witnesses here Thursday? *Prisoner*—Well—I—I—yes—that is—— *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll give you a chance. Thursday.

Francis J. Keene was brought to the bar, and John Keene, his own father, took the stand and charged him with stealing $3. He said he could do nothing with him; he was a very bad boy. He had sent him to sea, but he had come back. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—You've been in the House of Refuge before, it seems. *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Well, your father says he can't do anything with you. Penitentiary six months this time. *Prisoner*—(Elevating his voice)—Well, Sir, he tried for to get me to receive stolen goods, and I can prove it. The officers took him into prison. "A fine boy," observed Judge OSBORN.

Robert Ellis was found guilty of stealing three pieces of flannel from William Hill, Jan. 15. Sentence was suspended.

Thomas Simpson, a boy, was brought to the bar. *Judge Osborn*—That's a good-looking boy, now, ain't it?—Simpson stole a pair of shoes, Jan. 15, from Thomas Bristol. He was found guilty and sentence suspended.

Gillis Wills broke open Michael Sheenan's show case, at No. 28 Mercer-street, Jan. 15, and stole a pair of boots *Judge Osborn*—That is a pretty bold operation. Well, we'll let him go back till Saturday; perhaps by that time we'll have some new facts about him.—He was remanded.

James Devlin pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting and beating James Cathcart, at the corner of Greenwich and Courtlandt streets, Jan. 9. He was remanded till Thursday.

The case of Timothy Whelan, Michael Kafleck, Thomas Kafleck, and Richard Fogarty, charged by Matthew Driscoll and Michael James with assault and battery, (Jan. 5.) was next called. "They're rival gangs," said Judge OSBORN. The affair took place at the corner of South-street and Coenties-slip. A witness for the prosecution was called, took the oath, kissing the book devoutly, and stood before the Judges apparently ready to answer any question that might be put to him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, go on. What do you know? *Witness*—I don't know nothing. [Laughter.] *Judge Osborn*—Well, (to the Clerk,) call somebody that does. (*sic.*) Officer John Seamson, of the First Ward Police, testified on behalf of the People. He exhibited a pistol taken from one of the prisoners, with the butt end of which, he said, he (the prisoner) struck one of the complainants on the head. *Counsel*—Did you see any violence? *Officer*—Well, he laid a man for dead; that is all the violence I saw. The case was here adjourned to Thursday.

John Shepard and William Shepard were charged with assaulting and beating (Jan. 15) Bridget Brown, at No. 114 Madison-street. John struck her with a stick, she said, and William kicked her. *Counsel*—Now, didn't you strike him, before he struck you? *Witness*—I did not. *Counsel*—What did you have in your hand? *Witness*—A bit of brick. *Counsel*—Did you threaten to strike him with it? *Witness*—I did. *Judge Osborn*—What was the provocation to make you strike him? *Witness*—They struck me five or six times. *Judge Osborn*—Before you struck them? *Witness*—Yes.—Witnesses for the defence testified that the complainant had been ejected from the premises, and had no right there, and that she was trying to take property which did not belong to her. The prisoners were discharged.

John Gibson, for an assault and battery upon his wife, was fined $10. He could not pay it, and was committed in default.

Roger Moran was arraigned on two complaints. Thomas Wood and Frederick W. Gibbs, his son-in-law, were passing the corner of Bayard and Elizabeth streets on Monday night, when the prisoner attacked Wood with some sharp instrument, inflicting a severe cut on the head. Gibbs was helping Wood up, (he had fallen,) when he too was assaulted and badly beaten. "Yes, there's no doubt," said Judge OSBORN. "We find you guilty on both these complaints, and send you up for six months."

Joseph Egan had committed an assault and battery upon Officer J. M. Croft. *Judge Osborn* (to the Prisoner)—What have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I was assaulted and knocked down by three men as I was going into a house, and the first man I saw when I got up was the officer. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and— *Judge Osborn*—So you took satisfaction out of the officer. Did he hurt you much, Croft? *Officer*—Well— *Judge Osborn*—Did he look as if he had just been assaulted? *Officer*—No. *Judge Osborn*—We find him guilty, and fine him $25.

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 29 pkgs. Ashes, 8,780 bbls. Flour, 588 sacks Wheat, 314 bags Malt, and 2,838 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. Pearls, $5 50; Pots, $5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The announcement of a public sale of 7,000 bags Rio, for to-morrow, Wednesday, Jan. 20, has had the effect of limiting transactions, and we can report sales of only 100 mats Java, at 16c.; and 115 bags Rio, in lots, at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Java at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10c.@12c; Laguayra at 11c.@11½c.; Jamaica at 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio at 8¾c.@10¾c.; Bahia, at 8½c.; and St. Domingo, from first hands, 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Stock in first hands to day: 108,960 pkgs., including 89,438 bags Rio, 13,075 Bahia, 4,697 Maracaibo, and 3,250 pkgs. Java.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, and prices are well supported. Sales have been made of about 1,300 bales, including Middling at 10½c. for Upland, and 10¾c.@10¾c. for Gulf, ⅌ lb.

DYE WOODS—The market still lacks animation, although—according to BARRETTO & Co.—within the past four days there has been rather more inquiry for St. Domingo Logwood, both from consumers and for export, with sales of a few hundred tons. Other descriptions of Logwood, as also all Fustics, remain unnoticed, and our quotations are consequently nominal. Fustic—Cuba, ⅌ ton, f. o. b., $26@$27; Savanilla, $15@$16; Maracaibo, $15@$16; Jamaica, $17@$18. Logwood—St. Domingo, $12@$13; Laguna, $26; Jamaica, $11 50@$12. Manogany, South Side, St. Domingo Logs, superficial foot, at 8c.@9c.; do. do. Crochets, do. 25c.@30c.; Gonaives, do. Logs, do. 7c.@8c.; do. do. Crochets, do. 15c.@20c.; Nuevitas, Cuba, do. Logs, do. 10½c.@14c.; Manzanilla, do. do. do. 8c @9c.; Black Walnut, do. do. do. 5½c @6c.; Mexican Logs, superficial foot, 8½c.@6½c.; Honduras, do. do., 10c @10½c.; Cuba Cedar, do. do., 8½c. @9½c.; Florida, cubic feet, 80c.@85c.; Rio Rosewood Logs, ⅌ lb., 5c.@6c.; Bird's Eye Maple, superficial foot, 4½c.@5c.; Black Walnut Crochets, at 18c.@20c.

FISH—Dry Cod are in moderate request and are quoted at from $3@$3 37½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel are selling slowly, yet are steady at $10@$10 50 for Massachusetts small No. 1; $9@$9 25 for No. 2, and $8@$8 25 for medium No. 3, ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon and pickled Herring are unchanged. Smoked Herring are dull and heavy at 35c. for scaled, and 16c. for No. 1 ⅌ box. Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ⅌ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is attracting more attention, from home dealers, and from shippers, at about former rates. Sales 9,650 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 35
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 36
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 35
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is doing better. Sales 1,300 bbls. Superfine to extra at $4 30@$6 ⅌ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. Sales 1,000 bbls. inferior mixed to choice extra at $4 25@$8 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at former prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, but stiffly held. Sales since our last: 9,500 bushels, including Red Western at about $1 08; good White Southern, at $1 30; and amber color do, at $1 15@$1 20, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request at, however, drooping prices. Sales: 17,000 bushels new crop Southern, at 70c.@71c. for Yellow, and 71c @73c. for White, ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 70c @72c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats quiet and languid at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c. @39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—The mild weather favors purchasers of Hay and with fair receipts, especially of loose, the tendency of prices during the week has been toward a lower range. We quote Bale Hay, ordinary to choice, at 50c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 65c.@87½c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and Salt Hay at 30c.@56¼c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has arrived more freely, and been sold only in small quantities, including Bale at 35c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 25@$4 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. The quantity of Hay remaining unsold at the three leading City markets comprises nearly 4,000 bales. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Jan. 11, sales were effected of 1,200 bales Eastern Hay at $15; 220 tons at $15 75, and 315 tons Western do. at $16 50 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Are quiet, yet quoted firm, including prime Buenos Ayres, dry, at 20c.; Rio Grande at 19c.; Orinoco at 17c.; Porto Cabello, (open,) Vera Cruz, Central American and California at 16c.@16½c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) Tampico, Matamoras and Maracaibo, at 15½c.@16c.; Rio Hache and Caraccas, at 15c.@15½c.; Barcelona, at 14½c.@15c.; Curacoa, at 14c.@14½c.; Texas and Western, dry, at 13c.@14c.; and Southern, dry, at 10c.@10½c., usual terms, ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Appear in moderate request at former rates. Crops of 1857, 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ⅌ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $21@$23, cash, and $24@$26, six months' credit, ⅌ ton. Other kinds are neglected and nominal.

LEAD—Is inactive at our quotations: Foreign Pig, $5@$5 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.@5¾c; and Pipe and Sheet, 5¾c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is less sought after, and prices feebly supported.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at drooping prices. Porto Rico, 22c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@24c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 28c.@30c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Spirits Turpentine has been in decidedly better request, at firmer rates, sales having been reported of about 1,200 bbls., in lots, (partly for export, the foreign advices ⅌ *America* being more encouraging,) at from 39c.@40c., cash, ⅌ gallon, closing buoyantly at 40c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Pitch are quiet at old figures. Resin is in moderate demand, including common at $1 30 ⅌ 310 lbs.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16.—Turpentine continues the same. Sales since our last of 2,205 bbls., at $2 35 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 35 for Hard, ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits—Spirits Turpentine also remains the same, with sales of 730 bbls. at 37c. ⅌ gallon. Timber—4 rafts sold at prices ranging from $3@$6 ⅌ M.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are very moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Linseed is in demand and is firm at 54c.@56c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil exhibits no new feature

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet and languid. Sales 500 bbls. in lots, at $14 75@$14 90 for Mess; $14 for prime Mess, and $11 75@$12 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in light supply, and is in request at from 7¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Lard is plentier and brisker at former figures. The transactions since our last embrace 585 bbls fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in fair demand, at, however, unsettled prices. The transactions since our last consist of 325 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 75@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$23 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand, at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice do.. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. for fair to prime, ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at from $2 75@$3 37½ cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are depressed and declining. Sales for two days 370 hhds., including Cuba, at 4¾c.@6¼c., and New-Orleans at 4¾c.@7c., these being extreme rates; and 350 boxes Havana at 5¾c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Sales by auction here yesterday: 230 hhds. New-Orleans, at 5c.@5⅞c. ⅌ lb., 3 and 4 months; and today, 43 hhds. New-Orleans at $4 75@$4 94 ⅌ 100 lbs., 4 months. Sales by auction in Philadelphia yesterday: 254 hhds. New-Orleans, at 5¾c.@7c. ⅌ lb., averaging $6 10 ⅌ 100 lbs., 3 and 4 months.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 lbs. prime, at 10c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at steady rates. Sales 37 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 10c.@15c.; 36 cases Florida at 15c.@25c.; 106 bales Havana at 30c.@33c.; and, by auction, 24 hhds. inferior to fine Maysville at $6 25@$15 75, averaging $11 31, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

WHISKY—Sales 350 barrels, in lots, at 20½c.@21c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat heavier business was reported to-day at uniform rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5¼d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@ 2s. ⅌ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s @25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. De Luze's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, 1 P. M., Jan. 19, 1858.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 5th inst., per *Persia*. Little change has since been experienced in our market. A moderate inquiry has existed for export; for the home trade a fair inquiry has prevailed. In to-day's quotations no alterations are made.

WHEAT—With a reduced stock and a moderate demand for vessels to Great Britain, holders have had the advantage. Prices of Spring particularly have advanced. Good to prime white Southern can be quoted $1 25@$1 35 ⅌ 60 lbs.; Prime Red do. $1 16@$1 18; Western Red, Spring, $1 02@$1 08.

INDIAN CORN—Prices have fluctuated with the supply, which has however for the most part been small. Southern Yellow and White, new, 70c.@72c. ⅌ 56 lbs.; Old, scarce and nominal.

RYE—In better supply and lower; 71c.@73c. ⅌ 56 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel. Liverpool—Flour 1s. 9d. @1s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 4¾d.@5½d. ⅌ bushel. Havre—Flour 50c.@60c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 12½c.@15c. ⅌ bushel. Marseilles—Flour 75c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 17c.@18c. ⅌ bushel. Barcelona—Flour 80c. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 20c. ⅌ bushel.

Barretto & Co.'s Provision Circular.

Per *Africa.*] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Our last advices were of 5th inst., per *Persia*.

The market has been but a duplicate of those for some time past reported, and the dullness has truly assumed a chronic type. The business of the fortnight has been to a very limited extent, and almost exclusively confined to the home trade. The weather continues warm, and quite unfitted to packing, and the receipts from the West are consequently small; notwithstanding sales to any extent could not be effected, unless at a very material decline in price. Mess Pork $14 80@$15 ⅌ bbl., 200 lbs.; Prime $12 do.; Prime Mess $14 50 do., Clear do. $17 50@$18.

CUT MEATS AND BACON—Are unchanged in price, although the inactivity is still unabated. There have been a few shipments of Bacon to England, with the exception of which nothing is doing for export, the still unsettled state of European finances keeping many out of the market—our quotations are packers' prices, and as we have very few sales, are nominal. Dry salted and pickled Hams, 8¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; do. do. Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; do. short clear Middles, 8¾c.@9c.; do. long Middles, 8c.@8¼c.

LARD—A fair export demand exists, but at rates rather below the prices demanded by holders, who, in view of the very small receipts from the West, are rather disposed to advance, and the business of the fortnight has consequently been very limited, at prices not varying from our last quotations. Strictly Prime, in barrels and tierces, 9¼c.@9¾c.; do. in kegs, 10¾c @11c.; ordinary to fair, in tierces and barrels, 8¾c.@9c.

BEEF—Is dull and lower; the sales have been in small lots, at a decline in prices of 30c. ⅌ bbl. The demand is very limited; and, with a large stock, prices still favor buyers, some descriptions being almost unsalable. Repacked Mess, $11 50@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. 200 lbs; Prime Mess, $18@$22 ⅌ trc. 304 lbs.

TALLOW—In fair demand for home use. The stock is light, and prices are well maintained. Strictly Prime, 10c.@10 1-6c. ⅌ lb.; Common to Ordinary, 9c. @9½c. ⅌ lb.

Sugar Trade of the United States.

We are again indebted to the editors of the New-York *Shipping and Commercial List* for an early copy of their annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States (exclusive of California and Oregon) for 1857, from which it appears "that the total receipts of foreign unrefined Sugar into the United States, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1857, were 269,180 tons, against receipts in 1856 of 275,862 tons, and 1855 of 205,064 tons; and the quantity of this description taken for consumption in 1857 was 241,765 tons, against 255,292 tons in 1856, and 192,607 tons in 1855, being a decrease in the consumption of foreign in 1857, as compared with 1856, of 13,527 tons, or 5 3-10 ⅌ cent., while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1857 was 280,765 tons, against a total consumption in 1856 of 378,760 tons; in 1855, 377,752 tons; in 1854, 385,298 tons; in 1853, 372,989 tons; in 1852, 315,217 tons; and in 1851, 288,485 tons—making a decrease in the total deliveries for consumption in 1857, as compared with 1856, of 97,995 tons, or 25⅞ ⅌ cent. If we discard entirely the Melado, &c., the deficiency in the consumption of 1857 will be considerably greater, as it would then stand: Consumption of Foreign, 220,644 tons, against a consumption of foreign in 1856 of 255,292 tons—decrease, 13 3-5 ⅌ cent; or, total consumption of foreign and domestic Cane Sugar in 1857, 259,644 tons, against total consumption in 1856 of 378,760 tons, being the large decrease of 31 45-100 ⅌ cent. We reduce our estimate of the quantity of Sugar made from Molasses during the past year: the high and very unusual prices which prevailed during the largest part of it made the business an unprofitable one. After the heavy decline in the price of Molasses, which took place in October, manufacturing was resumed with considerable vigor, but not to a sufficient extent to repair the previous large deficiency. An intelligent observer estimates the quantity of Sugar made from Molasses, in 1857, at 10,300 tons, yielded from 46,000 hhds. Molasses, against 11,875 tons from 53,000 hhds. in 1856; 11,160 tons from 50,000 hhds. in 1855, and 14,923 tons from 66,500 hhds. in 1854. If we add to this the product of the maple tree the past year, say 35,000 tons, and the estimated consumption of California and Oregon, 6,000 tons, would make the total consumption of raw Sugar in the United States, in 1857, 332,065 tons, against a total consumption, in 1856, of 412,135 tons, making the decrease in the consumption of all kinds—say 19 42-100 ⅌ cent. The quantity of Foreign Sugar consumed in 1857 by the several ports, (not including the Coastwise Receipts, they being embraced in the calculation at the original port of entry,) was—New-York 142,187 tons; Boston 28,111; Philadelphia 21,157; Baltimore 18,869; New-Orleans 20,448 and other ports 10,993—total, 241,765 tons. A somewhat novel feature in this trade has been the large importation during the past year, of the article known as Melado, &c., the receipts into the country having reached equal to about 70,000 hhds.—say 23,400 tons Sugar, (deducting 50 ⅌ cent. from weight, to make them equal to ordinary grades Sugar.) We understand, however, that the importation of this article has proved far from lucrative, and the probabilities are that the commerce in these goods for the year now entered upon, will be comparatively small. The very extraordinary prices that Sugar has commanded during the past two or three years, but especially the first half of last year, has been the means of transferring this article from the catalogue of the necessaries, to that of the luxuries of life, and the consumption, as we have seen, has been greatly curtailed. If we add to this the partial, and in many parts of the country the entire, failure of the fruit crops, (very large quantities of Sugar being usually consumed when fruits are abundant, in the manufacture of conserves, jellies, &c.,) together with the intense and almost unparalleled money panic, and rigid economic contraction, which supervened from early Autumn till now, the great diminution in the Consumption is readily accounted for. A by no means insignificant cause aiding the reduction of the Consumption of Cane Sugar in this country, the past year, may be traced to the unusual, and, we believe, unprecedented yield of Sugar made from the maple tree. The season was one of the most favorable remembered, extending over a period of nine weeks, (three to four weeks being the usual length,) and the farmers, stimulated by the high prices that were current for Sugar, labored indefatigably at the sap kettles, and the result is, that the product of the United States, the past season, of this description of Sugar, is set down at 36,000 to 38,000 tons; there is unfortunately, no reliable data to determine the extent of the crop, but after carefully collating the information in our possession, we have no doubt that the yield was fully up to 35,000 tons—a very important item in our consumption, and contributing in no inconsiderable degree to the relief of the last year's deficiency in the product of the Sugar fields of Louisiana. The supply of foreign needed, is governed in a great measure by our domestic crop, and hence there is a general interest felt as to the probable extent of the yield. In our last annual statement we said that the Louisiana crop, then coming forward, was estimated at from 80 000 to 120,000 hhds; the actual outturn was only 73,976 hhds., against 449,324 hhds. in 1853, the large crop year. The present crop of Louisiana, concerning which such high expectations were entertained during the early part of last year, while yet growing, has again proved a comparative failure, notwithstanding a larger breadth of land was placed under cultivation. Planters having been greatly stimulated by the high currency, and having, during the Fall and Winter months of 1856 and 1857, little or no Sugar to make, were enabled to place all their laborers into their fields, and put them into a very high state of cultivation; but a late Spring, a dry Summer and Fall, and a heavy and unexpected frost occurring on the 20th November, disappointed their hopes, and the yield will not, according to the best authorities, exceed 250,000 hhds., and it may not reach that figure. The consumption of the Valley of the Mississippi, including New-Orleans and neighborhood, with Sugars at a moderate price, is estimated at 150,000@160,000 hhds., (it has reached 208,000 @210,000 hhds, when low rates prevailed,) leaving available for shipment to the Gulf and Atlantic ports, 80,000 @90,000 hhds."

Export Trade of Detroit.

The Detroit *Tribune* furnishes statistics of the exports from that port in 1857.

The total shipments of wheat in 1855, and shipments by vessels in 1857, were as follows:

	Bushels.
1857	1,300,978
1855	737,888
Increase in 1857	563,090

Adding the shipments by the G. W. R. R. to those by lake, and the quantity would be about double the shipments of 1855.

The shipments of wool in 1855 were 16,818 bales. Reckoning the bales at 200 lbs. each, a fair estimate, and we have a result of 3,363,600 lbs. A comparison for the two years shows:

	lbs.
1857	9,378,000
1855	3,363,600
Increase in 1857	6,014,400

Or nearly three times the amount of the shipments of 1855.

The total value of all exports was as follows:

Shipped to American ports	$9,035,726 67
Shipped to Foreign ports	473,010 00
Total exports by vessel	$9,508,736 67

ALBANY MARKET, Jan. 18.—Receipts by the Central Railroad for the week are as follows: Cattle, 1,376; Sheep, 870; Hogs, 4,912.

BEEF CATTLE—Some 350 head of cattle were offered, and a part of them were sold at 3½c.@4½c., live weight.

SHEEP—Of Sheep 400 were sold at 3½c.@4½c., live weight.

HOGS—Hogs were offered to the extent of 2,000 head, mostly all of which were sold at 5c.@5½c., live weight.

COWS AND CALVES—35 at market. Extra, $55; first quality, $45; second quality, $40; third quality, $30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—400 at market. Extra, $5 50 first quality, $4; second quality, $3 50; third quality $3.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain the Proceedings in Congress; complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

PRICE—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We publish this morning some additional European intelligence from our files by the *America*, whose arrival at Boston was announced in our impression of yesterday. It is considered by the majority of reliable London journals that the great monetary panic has completely subsided. There has been a general return of confidence, the supply of capital is daily increasing, and the banks are showing every readiness to extend their accommodation to the commercial classes. In France some authorities maintain that the crisis is over, and others again assert the contrary. Before it can be said that all difficulties are surmounted, it is necessary to wait till the bills due this month are all paid. In Hamburg the crisis, so severely felt, is regarded as over, and the improvement, which set in on the 14th inst., is considered a durable one.

The *America* has brought the mails from Calcutta to the 23d of November and from Hong Kong to the 15th of November. Very few additional particulars are received of the relief at Lucknow. Enough, however, is known to make it certain that, through the judicious management of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, his own loss was very small, while that of the enemy was very great. More severe fighting is expected, for the rebels in Oude are still strong and well organized. Hon. Mr. REED, American Commissioner to China, had arrived at Hong Kong, where, also, the British, French, and Russian Plenipotentiaries were assembled. It is stated that active operations against Canton would be resumed about the end of November. YEH had left the city to meet the rebels in the North. A notification from the Chinese Government has appeared at Shanghae prohibiting foreigners from going beyond treaty limits in their excursions into the interior.

Information has been received in St. Louis from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, which tends to throw discredit on the report that the Mormons intend to evacuate Utah in the Spring. On the 23d of December a party of 700 or 800 Camanche and Cheyenne Indians were encountered on their way from Salt Lake City to their homes, about 80 miles from Fort Laramie, accompanied by about 20 Mormon leaders. These Indians, who had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men well equipped for service, were to be employed in the Spring, under Morman influence, in harassing and cutting off supply trains sent to the relief of Colonel JOHNSTON. It was asserted that the Mormons had no idea of leaving Utah.

In the United States Senate yesterday a message was received from the President, transmitting the Treaty with Denmark on the subject of the Sound Dues. Mr. GWIN reported the Pacific Railroad bill, or rather a bill authorizing the President to contract for the transportation of the mails, troops, munitions of war, &c., by Railroad from the Missouri River to San Francisco. It was made the special order for the first Monday in February. The bill to repeal all laws granting fishing bounties was reported back from the Committee on Commerce, to which it had been referred. A resolution was adopted requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession relative to the revival of the Slave-trade. In the House a petition was presented from ISAAC V. FOWLER and others, for the appropriation of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers. The special Committee to inquire into accounts and official conduct of the late Doorkeeper of the House, N. DARLING, was announced. A bill for the distribution of the clerks and messengers in the Departments among the several States and Territories, was referred to a select Committee of seven. The death of Senator RUSK, of Texas, was announced in both Houses, and appropriately noticed.

Among the petitions presented in the State Senate yesterday, was one for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the excise moneys for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum, and another, from the Chamber of Commerce for the repeal or modification of the Usury Laws. Mr. MATHER introduced a bill authorizing the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court, to employ clerks, at a compensation of $1,000 per annum. Two unsuccessful ballots for Speaker were had in the Assembly, and then a proposition was made to elect by a plurality after three more ballots, which proposition was debated until the adjournment.

The trial of THOMAS WASHINGTON SMITH, for the murder of RICHARD CARTER, President of the Tamaqua Bank, at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, some time since, was concluded on Monday, and given to the Jury, who did not, however, agree upon a verdict until yesterday morning, when they came into Court and rendered a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. His sister immediately made application to the Court to be allowed to take charge of him, and the matter is to be argued to-morrow. It is understood that when the Jury first went out, they stood ten for acquittal for insanity, and two for acquittal without the insanity clause.

There was a resolution offered and referred in the Board of Supervisors to increase the number of the Police force to fifteen hundred. A message was received from the Mayor and referred recommending to the Board to rescind the resolution granting to the Court of General Sessions the power of appointing attendants. He thinks the draft for attendance should be made from the regular Police force, an arrangement which would save to the county $14,000 a year.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening no business of very special importance was transacted. A great many petitions were presented by aspirants to the office of Commissioner of Deeds. The report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy for 1858 was ordered to be made the special business for next Friday.

In the Board of Governors, after eight unsuccessful ballots, Mr. PATRICK MCELROY was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board. The standing committees for the year were also appointed.

JEAN DE RICHARDS, a Frenchman, keeping a grocery-store at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested at a late hour Monday night, charged with committing a murderous assault upon his wife. While the officers were attempting to arrest him he fired at one with his revolver, but the bullet fortunately hit a button of the officer's coat and glanced off without doing him any bodily harm. RICHARDS' wife was taken to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical state. The husband has been locked up to await the result of his violence.

The whole of yesterday was occupied, in the Court of General Sessions, with the trial of a young man named JAMES BREEN, for petit larceny. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and defence, and much time was consumed by arguments of counsel. He was finally convicted and sentenced to five months in the Penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Association of Exempt Firemen held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Mercer-street, PHILIP W. ENGS, Esq., was elected President for the ensuing year. From the Treasurer's report it appears that the receipts for the past year have been $288 78, expenditures $213 18, and the amount on hand is $981 17.

Rev. Dr. DURBIN delivered an interesting lecture last night at the Clinton Hall Lecture-room, on "Paul considered as a man rather than as an Apostle." It was somewhat of a novelty, and completely a success.

The Thirteenth-street elopement case was postponed until Thursday on account of the necessary absence of one of the counsel.

A heart-rending calamity occurred in Brooklyn yesterday. Public School-house No. 14, corner of Navy and Concord streets, Brooklyn, W. D., was destroyed by fire in the afternoon, and during the excitement which prevailed, seven boys, between the ages of 6 and 10 years, were suffocated while attempting to escape from the building. Two others were so severely injured that they can hardly survive.

The installation of Rev. S. A. BAKER as pastor of the Congregational Methodist Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, Brooklyn, occurred last night. Rev. Dr. STORRS and Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON officiated, assisted by Rev. Messrs. CLARK, ELLIS and BAILEY.

PATRICK SMITH and JAMES MEYERS, arrested for for robbing and attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, on the night of the 6th inst., yesterday waived an examination, and were committed in full to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The General Markets, yesterday, presented no remarkably new feature. A good business was transacted in Flour at firm prices. Wheat and Corn were moderately dealt in—the latter at somewhat lower rates. About 1,300 bales Cotton changed hands at Monday's full quotations. Provisions were more active, including Pork, which, however, tended downward. Groceries were quiet and languid. More animation was apparent in freights at uniform figures.

The London Times and the British West Indies.

On the 19th December, the London *Times* published a leading article on the feasibility and propriety of supplying the British West Indies with free emigrant labor from the East Indies, or the Coast of Africa, in the course of which the philanthropists of Exeter Hall were somewhat tartly taken to task for the alleged disastrous results of their experiment of emancipation upon the prosperity of the British Antilles. Declamation is a dangerous luxury for journalists as well as for statesmen, and the passion of sonorous periods betrayed the writer in the *Times* into some extravagances of assertion in regard to the actual proclivity of the public mind of England, which were naturally followed in the issue of the 20th by the antidote of a second leader, retracting the most incautious propositions of the first, and dwelling with a more conspicuous emphasis upon the opportunity afforded by the condition of the British West Indian colonies, for a successful demonstration that "the culture of the tropics by free labor is not the impossibility which the partisans of Slavery represent." Powerful as is the position of the London *Times*, and keen as are the temptations which the possession of all power holds out to the indulgence of independent whims and the utterance of inconsiderate opinions, yet the popular feeling and the cultivated conviction of England are far too unanimously committed against the whole scheme of human bondage to make it at all safe for any one who aspires to reach the national ear to trifle with the British sentiments upon that subject. If England forbears to echo the decisive declaration of the Paris *Siècle*, "that the support of Slavery has annihilated the moral influence of the United States in the world," it is only because England is, on the whole, better informed than France of the actual condition of public feeling in this country, and of the great issues now pending between the advocates of Americanism, on the one hand, and of serfdom, on the other—between the friends of Freedom and the Union and the rabid enthusiasts of Disunion and of Slavery.

But while the London *Times* hastens to set itself right on the abstract question of the relations of labor with the law, it continues to lament the economical results of the Parliament of 1830, and to deplore the decline, as well comparative as absolute, of the British West Indies. But this jeremiad of our cotemporary seems to us to be at once somewhat over-vehement and somewhat indiscriminate. The history of the British West Indies since 1830 is yet to be written out in a fair, accurate and available form, and we can conceive of no contribution to economical and political science more imperatively needed or more likely to be useful than such a history would be. The arguments and appeals for which these islands are constantly made responsible are almost invariably drawn from the Trade reports alone, and in most cases only from those of the trade reports which relate to the two Islands of Jamaica and Trinidad. Now while it is quite certain that a retrograde movement has taken place in the productive capacity of Jamaica under freedom quite as decided as the lapse from fertility into barbarism of Eastern Virginia, and while it seems probable that the resources of Trinidad have been no more rapidly developed than those of Southern Missouri—it is at the same time true that Barbadoes and Guiana have exhibited since 1830 a conspicuous improvement in the elements of wealth and progress. Those who pronounce the experiment of freedom in the West Indies a failure must take the trouble to reconcile these conflicting phenomena before they can expect the world to accept their conclusions as final; and they must do much more than this.

On a careful comparison of the trade of the various West Indian Islands with this country for instance, at different periods before and since the passage of the emancipation act of 1830 by England, we find ourselves confronted by some curious results. During the 10 years of Slavery which preceded 1830, the value of our trade with the British West Indies, both in exports and imports, was, in round numbers $20,500,000. During the ten years of freedom which preceded 1850 the same trade had risen to $40,000,000, being an *increase* of 100 *per cent.* in 20 years. Our trade with the Dutch West Indies, for the same epochs, (these Islands having enjoyed the "advantages" of Slavery during the whole time,) stood as follows:

1820-30........$13,000,000 | 1840-50........ $7,000,000

equivalent, that is, to a *decrease* of about 90 *per cent.* Nor is this all. The increase of our trade with the British West Indies was mainly an increase in our exports to these islands, which would seem to indicate a corresponding increase in the consuming ability of the islands, while the heaviest falling off in our trade with the slaveholding Dutch islands, is found in their exports to us, and would seem, therefore, to indicate a decrease of that productive power which the "partisans of Slavery" rely upon their system to insure and foster.

The actual development of the Slaveholding Spanish West Indies, and particularly of Cuba, as compared with the British Islands, is also a matter worth looking into. In the ten years, 1820-'30, our trade with Cuba amounted to $120,000,000, six times the value, that is, of our cotemporaneous trade with the then Slaveholding West Indies. In the decade, 1840-'50, our trade with Cuba had risen to $150,000,000, rather more than three times the value of our cotemporaneous trade with the emancipated islands. So that if there be any faith in figures, our intercourse with the free islands is increasing just about twice as rapidly as our intercourse with the slave interests of the Caribbean Sea.

The truth is, and we beg to commend this consideration very earnestly to the attention of such Southern men as are disposed to believe that the North is not animated with a frantic desire to root up and utterly destroy the whole fabric of Southern prosperity,—the truth is, that the economical questions connected with the discussion of Slavery are but just beginning to be handled with seriousness and accuracy. The political leaders of the South, for the most part, neither know nor care one straw about the facts of the case. They have seized upon the popular theory of an Anti-Slavery crusade against Southern rights and Southern honors, and they are madly lashing up the Southern public to a state of mind which, if it supervened upon an individual, would be pretty sure to consign his property into the keeping of a Court of Chancery. Such a thing as a fair examination of the social and economical tendencies of the institution of Slavery seems to have become impossible anywhere south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and we have little doubt that the calm, clear, and courageous speech upon this subject which has just been delivered in the House of Representatives by Mr. BLAIR, of St. Louis, will procure for that gentleman the honors of newspaper martyrdom from the Atlantic to the Gulf. When a petulant fling at Exeter Hall, in a London journal, is caught at as a proof that "England and France are about to establish Slavery," by so respectable a newspaper as the Richmond *Enquirer*, it is to be expected that a proposition to deal with the problem of a dangerous over-population of slaves should stamp its author as a "rabid Abolitionist." If we could see any signs of a disposition on the part of those most interested to study the phenomena of Slavery and Free Labor without branding every antagonist of Slavery as a fanatic and an incendiary, we should be more hopeful than we can now permit ourselves to be of a speedy adjustment of the relations which ought to unite, but do, unhappily, divide, the two great factions of the Confederacy.

City Pauperism.

Through the benignity of Providence, a large part of the Winter has already elapsed without our having encountered that degree of City pauperism which was predicted by our fears; and it would take a good reckoner to sum up how much fuel, how much clothing, and how much carbon, in the shape of food, have been saved by the mild weather. But though the evil is lessened it is not yet removed; and even if removed it is only procrastinated; because the problem of civic pauperism is the one which we have to confront, sooner or later; and as long as New-York remains the greatest port of entry for emigration in the world, so long must the poverty, no less than the wealth of all nations, here find a place. Hence, the day will never come, during our time, in which this very topic of City wretchedness shall not be of immense importance.

In discussions of this nature, philanthropists too frequently disregard the *exceptional* character of pauperism in our cities and great towns; and blunder into false conclusions from reasoning as if all their data were true of the land at large. Again, country readers, and other distant observers of our condition in the Atlantic ports, overlook the fact that a large portion of our ignorance, intemperance, idleness, improvidence, filth, disease and crime, have no more original connection with such ports, than have the small-pox or the locust with the salubrious and fertile uplands which they sometimes ravage. *They are importations.* Happily they are often transient guests. But in the case of this City, the stream of visitants is so uninterrupted, that, however rapidly any individual case flies or dies, the evil is always present; just as the successive impressions of the child's whirled torch produce a permanent ring of fire. Of the misery of New-York, a large proportion is imported ready-made. Listen to the chat of station-houses and drinking-shops, or read the police-literature, now an engine of increasing power, and you will find it universally recognized and acted on, that felony comes to us ready-made. The thief of Blackfriars becomes at proper junctures the thief of Worth-street. His daguerreotype crosses and re-crosses the ocean. Old "fences" in the Bowery hail their St. Giles' *pal* as he shirks by on a new "lay." The beggar who tips his hat to you, "just lacking ten shillings, your honor, to get out of the States," has skulked for years about Euston-square, till the Police made it too hot for him. It is not extravagant to say, that we have mendicants and felons among us, whose ancestors have been mendicants and felons since the Conquest. Holland, Germany, Scandinavia and Britain send us thousands of good men and true, who would do honor to any nation; but they send us their dregs as well—*and the dregs stay with us.* A score of causes tend to make New-York the bolting-cloth for all America, discharging the flour and retaining the bran. The poorest and sickliest, the most drunken and brutal, cannot get away; their faculty is already exhausted, when they are tumbled on the wharf. Even the Castle Garden arrangement—one of the most economical, politic, patriotic and beneficent schemes—cannot work miracles or prevent the Irish or German stranger from falling into the hands of some demon of his own tongue. In consequence, thousands are brought, by one or another pressure, physical or moral, to stay in town; even if they came here with the wise intention of seeking inland and agricultural situations. Skilled labor of all kinds naturally and instinctively seeks close populations; hence the market is glutted with *French* bootmakers with German names, Mesdames Schwangpfuhl, *modistes de Paris*, and cabinetmakers who eventually are glad to be employed as joiners. Many of these become valuable citizens, but hundreds are left to be a public charge. We must add the large class of those who cannot live away from cities, any more than certain entomological varieties can live away from the animals which they infest. What would a London *knuck*, or a professional panel-thief, do in Wisconsin? Try to persuade a *chiffonnier* from the St. Antoine, or a Vienna dog-cart woman, to try "love in a cottage" among the oak-openings of Minnesota!

The men will stay *here* and help to make mayors and judges; and the women will live on the broken victuals of Fifth-avenue parties. There are thousands of mumping sufferers and candidates for the jails, who could not be bribed to be happy in the country. It would not, perhaps, be easy for an inexperienced person to believe how common it is for miserable creatures to come crawling back into the purlieus of City filth and beggary from comfortable homes provided for them in the rural districts. How to deal with these abnormal influences which tend to a constant congestion of the emigrant circulation in the great centres, and especially in this metropolis, is a problem not yet solved. But it well deserves to engage the most serious attention of those who would be practically useful not only in alleviating the wretchedness of the present hour, but in annihilating the odious phenomenon of pauperism in a land of natural plenty and of equal laws.

GRETNA GREEN IN NEW-YORK.—Clandestine marriages are of such common occurrence that the facility with which a clerical accomplice can in all such cases be procured, seems to have escaped without comment from the Press, though it can hardly have been unnoticed by the public. No matter what the circumstances of any particular match may be, nobody who is planning it ever seems to be staggered in the least by any difficulty in finding a clergyman ready to lend his aid to the consummation of the plot.

A case is now before our Courts in which the sacred functionary concerned plays, however, a more than usually complaisant part. A young gentleman and lady who had made up their mind to link their fortunes together in spite of parental opposition, found an ally who ventured over into the "City of Churches," and brought away from his parish Rev. FREDERIC HEMMING to a safe place of concealment, probably some "priest's chamber" in the house of still a third conspirator of Cupid. There the divine lay lodged and *perdu* for forty-eight hours, as a fillibustering steamer might lie off and on in a questionable harbor, ready, we are to presume, at a moment's notice, to apply the sanctions of the law and the solemnities of his own sacred calling to a union of which he can hardly have known more than that it was to be effected under circumstances always suspicious, and presumably unworthy the countenance of a responsible officer of the social order. The Romeo and Juliet of the story at last contrived to give the slip to the lady-mother of the bride at Wallack's Theatre, and hurrying with all speed into the presence of this most obliging Friar Lawrence, were forthwith made husband and wife, of course with all the rites of religion as well as with all the forms of law.

Into the merits of this specific connubial improvisation we do not care to enter. They are to be passed upon by judicial authority, and they concern neither us nor our readers at all. But whether we consider the objects for which the clergy have been invested with the right to execute the most serious and important contract which can pass between two members of society, or the decencies and decorums of religion itself, we must confess ourselves to be not a little confounded by the jaunty and accommodating good nature with which gentlemen of the sacred cloth can permit themselves to be seduced by their sympathies or by their necessities into such a surreptitious exercise of their prerogatives. The Blacksmith of Gretna Green has been abolished by act of the British Parliament. The Fleet-street parsons, who lived in taverns and "touted" for customers at a shilling a couple, have been consigned to everlasting infamy by the burning pen of a MACAULAY. And surely it is neither agreeable to our law, nor becoming to our churches, that the ministers of religion should divest themselves, in the discharge of a function at once magisterial and religious, alike of the caution of the magistrate and of the dignity of the clergyman.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—The verdict of acquittal yesterday in Philadelphia, in the case of SMITH, who was tried for the murder of CARTER, was strictly in accordance with several similar verdicts in that city, rendered in similar cases. The accused was declared not guilty on the ground of insanity; but the verdict was, in fact, "Served him right." The murder was deliberately committed, to avenge one of the greatest wrongs that could have been put upon a man of delicate sensibilities, and the frenzy induced by such an outrage doubtless amounts to a species of insanity, but then it is a kind of insanity which the majority of murderers suffer from when they commit the dread crime, whether the existing cause be the same or not.

This verdict, added to others in Philadelphia of a similar nature, are sufficient to establish a rule, that when a man kills another who has outraged him in his domestic relations, he shall be held guiltless for the act. The wrong will justify the deed. It was on this ground that the Jury in the Jeufosse case in France, which has recently created so much excitement on the other side of the Atlantic, acquitted the perpetrators of the murder of GUILLOT. And it was a similar feeling that led to the acquittal of MADELINE SMITH, in Scotland. In each of these cases the verdict should have been, "Served him right." But, in one case the ground of acquittal was insanity; in the other, it was justifiable homicide; and the third, "not proven." The laws and the people are unlike, but human nature is the same in Pennsylvania, in Normandy, and in Scotland. The man GUILLOT, who was shot by order of Madame JEUFOSSE—her servant unhesitatingly obeying the wishes of his mistress—had widely deserved his fate by his base conduct towards her daughter. But there were legal measures of redress if she had chosen to avail herself of them, instead of taking the law into her own hands. But the jury thought her justified, and returned their verdict accordingly. In the case of SMITH, there was no way by which he could be avenged for the wrong inflicted upon him, but by taking the life of the man who had injured him. The jurors felt for him as a man, and forgot the law in their verdict. The public sentiment will probably sustain them.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.—Our Boston correspondent pooh-poohs the inquiry which Congress has ordered into the disposition made of the $80,000 expended by the Middlesex Company in securing the passage of the Tariff act of 1857. He thinks the sum ridiculously small as a bribe for Washington, and attributes the whole movement to partisan malignity, and especially to hatred of Governor BANKS. He may be right in his premises,—but he is certainly wrong in his inferential disapproval of the investigation. He imitates him who "would not serve God if the devil bid him." We care not one straw what may have been the *motive* for this inquiry. We have done exacting right motives for right acts, in the management of public affairs, and are quite content if we can find action of the right sort from whatever motive. We should not like to inquire too closely into the motive of Mr. DOUGLAS or Governor WISE for their course on Kansas,—but we approve their conduct none the less.

As to the *size* of the bribe, it must be remembered that $80,000 was expended by the Middlesex Company alone,—that the Bay State and Pemberton Companies, which were represented by the same agency and were equally interested, remain to be heard from, and that the entire woolen manufacturing interest of the country was probably required to contribute to the common cause.

As to Governor BANKS: after all that has been said about the matter in connection with his name, an investigation seems absolutely necessary. If he is innocent, an inquiry will dissipate the slanderous rumors that have been circulated. If he is guilty, the public welfare demands his exposure. It would be a very bad symptom to find any of his personal or political friends specially anxious to evade the investigation.

We trust the Committee which Speaker ORR has appointed, and for whose action he will therefore be to some extent responsible, will make thorough work of the inquiry upon which they have entered. The whole field is thrown open to them:—they have plenty of time; and it will be their own fault if they fail to expose to public infamy whatever corruption there may be in Congress.

NEGLECTED ANNIVERSARIES.—The stringency of the times has had the effect of causing the anniversaries of the birthdays of two of our departed great men to be neglected this year. The birthday of FRANKLIN, which has been celebrated for many years in this City by the members of the Typographical Society, was neglected this year on account of the hard times, the Society not feeling able to undertake the responsibility of the customary banquet and ball. The 17th happening on Sunday, the celebration would have been held on Monday last under ordinary circumstances, which was also the anniversary of the birth of DANIEL WEBSTER. The solid men of Boston have, for the last five years, ever since his death, celebrated the day by a dinner; but this year the occasion was allowed to pass by in silence. Many of those who participated in the festival in his honor, are this year in a condition which prevents them from uniting in festivities of any kind. But the memory of the great men of the Republic ought not to be forgotten because the times are hard. If a costly entertainment cannot be given, a cheap one might be. The gathering together of those who honor the memory of the departed might have been rendered exceedingly pleasant without the stimulants of champagne and canvas-back ducks.

EXTENDING BEEKMAN-STREET.—Will not the Common Council take some steps towards extending Beekman-street across the Park. Without this, the entire benefit anticipated from widening Beekman-street, extending Park-place across Columbia College green and widening Robinson-street, is lost. Business travel cannot go around the Park,—the distance is too great and the obstructions too many. With this improvement we should have another avenue from river to river,—Fulton-street and Broadway would be relieved,—no new part of the Park would be shut up from the air,—and even those venerable fogies who talk about "desecrating" that fashionable and attractive spot, could find nothing to complain of.

A CONTROVERSY.—A fierce contest rages between the *Tribune* and one or two Boston journals as to the comparative merits of the newspapers of the two cities. We fear the public will be compelled to look beyond the columns of the contesting parties to find material for a just decision.

The New Trial of Cangemi.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The new trial in this case, we understand, was ordered by the Court of Appeals on the grounds: First, Because the Judge at the Circuit (Judge DAVIES) had allowed a person to be sworn who said he had formed and expressed an opinion, although it was not so fixed an opinion as that it could not be removed by the evidence. And secondly, Because, in his charge to the Jury, he had adopted, in effect, the language of the Court of Massachusetts in the case of Professor WEBSTER, that, in accusations of "great and atrocious criminality," evidence of good character, although "competent," is of little "avail"—language, which, in its application to WEBSTER'S trial, might perhaps, have been unobjectionable, but when used on that of CANGEMI was calculated to mislead.

CANGEMI, it will be remembered, was accused of "being engaged," in the day time, in the commission of a burglary, in the shoe store at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, stealing from the drawer between $5 and $6 in pennies, and of shooting the policeman, while so engaged, to prevent an arrest, "but without any design to effect the death of the policeman." Such was the language, in substance, of the second count of the indictment. It will thus be seen that the burglary constituted an essential feature of the transaction, and that the honesty or dishonesty of the accused was directly in issue. To determine who did the killing, it was necessary first to ascertain who did the stealing, and whether CANGEMI, characterized as he was, by the witnesses, was likely to have been the person.

A well-established character, in such a case, would seem to have been not only admissable, but highly important. It was obviously calculated to throw doubt upon otherwise seemingly strong proofs, and to aggravate the uncertainty of testimony already dubious. Nineteen witnesses, it appears, and many more stood ready in Court to indorse their truth, not only vindicated the character of the accused "for peace and quietness," but for "honesty and industry from his youth upwards." But their testimony was in a great degree neutralized by the charge of the Court. So that the prisoner was in effect compelled, first to submit to be tried by a prejudiced juror, and then to be deprived of the benefit of nearly all his witnesses—grounds sufficient, it would seem, for granting a new tria

LEX.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was another fine attendance at the Academy last night, (an "extra" performance, at 50 cents,) to witness ROSSINI'S "Barber," which was given with the same success that attended it on the night of its production.

To-night the season comes to a close. MOZART'S "Don Giovanni" will be played for the third time. All those who have not witnessed this fine production should take this last opportunity of doing so. It is by far the best revival that has ever been given in this City. All the artists of the Academy, with a chorus and orchesta augmented to 250 performers, assist in the performance.

MADAME GRAEVER'S CONCERT.—Mme. GRAEVER, the pianiste, gave a Morning Concert yesterday at Dodworth's Rooms, assisted by Miss MILNER, soprano; Mr. PERRING, tenor; Mr. APPY, violin; and Mr. F. BERGNER, violoncello. The attendance was quite good, composed mostly of ladies, as is usual on such occasions. Mr. LITOLFF'S grand trio in D minor opened the programme. We have recently expressed our admiration of this work. It improves on acquaintance, and indeed is so surcharged with ideas that repetition is necessary to its just appreciation. It is one of the finest trios ever written; full of poetic meaning and manly impulsiveness. The musical treatment is equal to the inventive fertility of the master, and both are of the highest order. The performance was not so good as at Mr. EISFELD'S *soirée*, owing to the sentimental tediousness of the violin, who seemed to labor under the impression that he was playing a solo. Mr. BERGNER afforded a fine contrast to this unnecessary lackadaisical elaboration. It is seldom that we have an opportunity of referring to this gentleman, and may therefore take the present one of saying that he is by far the best violoncellist of the grand massive classical school in this City. Mme. GRAEVER'S performance was superb. The other instrumental feature of the programme was a duet for violin and piano on themes from "Oberon," by Messrs. WOLFF and VIEUXTEMPS. It was played by Mme. GRAEVER and Mr. APPY, and was an interesting item in the programme. Mme. GRAEVER also played a couple of *morceaux* from her own album—graceful trifles in the French school; also, TAUBERT'S "Campanella," the objection to which is its brevity; and LISZT'S "Galop Chromatique," a piece which has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it is seldom played in public. Mme. GRAEVER played it with great precision, and proved at once that she is capable of vanquishing the greatest mechanical difficulties. But the hot strength of a demon furious with enjoyment is necessary to give proper effect to this piece. After it is over one is disposed to look into the piano curiously to see if all the strings are not tied up into knots. Miss MILNER and Mr. PERRING sang well, and were warmly applauded. They are very enjoyable concert singers. The success of this first *matinée* will, we hope, induce Mme. GRAEVER to give a series.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—A very interesting amateur concert will take place at the Baptist Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, on Thursday evening next. It is in aid of a distressed family, much needing kindly assistance,—the family of the late Dr. VACHE. A number of distinguished amateurs (Miss SECOR, M. TROBRIAND and others) will assist, and several well-known professional artists have also volunteered their services. The object and the character of the entertainment will commend it to the attention of the avenues.

Crime in the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just so long as it remains so difficult in your City to procure the conviction and *execution* of a murderer as it now is, just so long may you look for your almost daily homicides. Indeed, the whole thing is perfectly plain—to us outsiders at least—that where murders are so frequent and executions so rare, this state of things will continue.

What are facts? Is it not true that for the last twelve months, you, as public journalists, have been compelled to chronicle on an average at least one murder a week, within your precincts? And how many executions have taken place within the same period? And so long as you are satisfied with this (non)-administration of justice may you look with certainty for the same results. W. J. P.

SALISBURY, Conn., Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

Rev. Dr. Durbin's Lecture on St. Paul.

A course of lectures in aid of the aged and infirm, under the care of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, is now progressing at the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, Astor-place. The third of the series was delivered last night by Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., the subject being "Paul considered as a man rather than as an Apostle." Commencing with the first appearance of Paul in the Acts of the Apostles, when, as Saul of Tarsus, he was present at the martyrdom of Stephen, the lecturer reviewed the whole personal history of Paul as comprised in that narrative, dwelling on his decision of character, his unwavering will, his fixedness of purpose, his courage, in which he hardly had an equal, his self-possession and freedom from excitement and impulse, so that he was never thrown off his balance, never provoked to do an indiscreet act, holding all his faculties under his control, and possessing his mind calmly even in the presence of his God, at the time of his remarkable conversion. No man in all history the lecturer thought at all resembled him, except NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. He was never second in any transaction in which he was a party; was always at the head of every movement, and every person who acted with him accepted his leadership. Before his conversion there was not the slightest trace of courtesy or love in his demeanor. Afterwards there sprang up in his heart a feeling of kindness. The gospel threw a halo of love over his whole character without in any degree enfeebling it.

The tact, delicacy, and talent of Paul in dealing with his superiors in authority, in the many trying scenes of his life, after he had taken upon himself the mission of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, were forcibly indicated by Dr. DURBIN. His address to the philosophers of Athens on Mars Hill, when he quoted their own poet ERATUS against them—his conduct when in prison, when the chief captain feared him because he was Roman and "free born"—his reply to the orator TERTULLUS—his peculiar tact in preaching of "righteousness and the judgment to come," before Felix and the adulterous Drusilla—his appeal from Felix to Cæsar—his noble bearing before Agrippa and Festus—his unflinching behavior and example in the shipwreck, and his influence over the affrighted sailors, and, finally, his last words, at the end of the Second Epistle to Timothy, when he was confined in the prison, (which can still be seen at Rome,) just before his martyrdom, were each the subject of interesting and learned comment. The reverend gentleman was loudly applauded at the close of his lecture.

SUIT FOR HEAVY DAMAGES AGINST A CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE SAVANNAH STEAMERS.—On Saturday Captain SCHENCK, of the *Alabama* steamer, plying between this port and Savannah, was arrested on an order from the Court of Common Pleas, at suit of JOHN DUFFY, Esq., for assault and battery and other outrages of a serious nature, as set forth in the affidavits, while a passenger on board the boat. He was held to bail in $2,500. Damages are laid at $5,000. Proceedings are also about being taken against the Company in a civil suit for a similar amount.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR LIGON.—The refusal of the Maryland House to receive Governor LIGON'S last message, has already been noticed. The House passed a preamble and resolutions of prodigious length, abusing the Governor for the expressions used in his message. The spiciest of the resolutions reads:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That the assertion of his Excellency, that the state of society in the city of Baltimore, on the eve of the last election, was verging on the fiercest anarchy; and that outrages, almost incredible in a civilized community, were then and there committed; and that a ubiquitous organization prevailed, by violence, to the exclusion of voters, at will, and controlled means and resources for the most pernicious and daring frauds; and 'that such wrongs were perpetrated as have no parallel in the election annals of our country, but in Baltimore itself,' and this, too, 'under the official assurance of municipal power, and of a police organization, a plan of operations adequate to the emergency'—unsustained as it is by evidence, we condemn as a libel upon the people of that great commercial metropolis of our State."

Miss Delia Webster is filling the Tremont Temple by her narratives of the perils of the underground Railroad service in Kentucky.

FROM ALBANY.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The Central Park—A Bombshell for the Board of Brokers—Judges to have Clerks—Repeal of the Law Prohibiting Corporations from Pleading Usury—Kansas Resolves—Senator Wadsworth After the Fishes—The Auditor—And a P. S.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals to-morrow, Wednesday: Nos. 69, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23, 44, 49, 60, 439, 12, 13, 16, 18, 34, 43, 47, 48, 35, 59.

The House does not meet until 3½ o'clock to-day, and when it does get together I doubt very much whether any immediate progress will be made in the business of organization. It will take at least one more adjournment to fix things. How things will be fixed, or whether they will be fixed in any way, is a problem that any one in Nova Scotia is as capable of working out as the most "cunnin' cuss" in all Albany. The big fish won't unhitch this dead lock, and the little fish cannot, and that is about the whole story. Why the big fish will not, is not quite clear—although I might give a sharp guess at it; why the little fish cannot, is simply because each little fish thinks himself so much larger than each other little fish that they cannot be brought to act in concert. There, that last triplet of sentences is a sample lot of all the oracles of the capital.

The Senate were in session for an hour to-day. It proves dull work for the upper mill to run without the lower.

Senator DOHERTY makes his *début* with a notice of a bill to entirely change the organization of the Central Park Commission. He starts with a reduction of the number of the Commissioners, and vests their appointment in a nomination by the Mayor, and a confirmation by the Common Council. This would necessarily bring the entire management of the Park under the direction of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. While there seems a plausible argument which would justify such a change, I think that there are practical objections which render it impossible. Senator DOHERTY has, however, one clause in his bill which should be unanimously supported. He has embodied the suggestion of the TIMES in reference to the extension of the present boundaries of the Park so as to embrace the bluff on the north. This he will find imperatively demanded by the public voice.

Senator MANDEVILLE gives notice of a bill which will be a bombshell to Wall-street. It is uncommonly "short," but in its three brief sections, it seems to touch the vitals of the Brokers' Board. It provides

First—That no person shall make a sale of stock on time, who has not on the day of sale, standing in his name on the books of the Corporation, the number of shares which he shall sell.

Second—Any person making such sales, in violation of the first provision, shall be liable to each and every stockholder for all damages resulting from such sale.

Third—Any depreciation in the value of any stock sold, which may take place between the day of sale and the day when the same is to be delivered, shall be deemed damages, and be recouped under the provisions of the second section.

Since the days when the Saviour swept the temple of the money-changers have encountered no such obstacle as would be this little bill of which Gen. MANDEVILLE gives us notification. I hope the General will have the nerve to push these provisions to a vote. There is hardly a business man in the community who would not gratefully recollect and reward such an effort.

Side by side with this proposition to curtail and circumscribe the vagaries of capital, there comes a proposition to extend and promote its most pernicious influences. The Chamber of Commerce—that antiquated, motherly old lady, that has dry-nursed and stood foster-mother to that suspicious effort to nullify the divine command against usury, is here in the Senate Chamber again with its old twaddle, of the desire of the lender to lessen the usance on money. If all history were not made up of the evidences of the success of capital, in its steady, persevering warfare upon labor, it would be a matter of surprise that the Shylocks should so year after year persist in their efforts to have the sanction of law for their impositions. I presume they will suffer this year the defeat they have encountered every year of the last decade.

It is proposed to allow every Judge of the Court of Appeals, and every Justice of the Supreme Court, to appoint one clerk. Judges now in the receipt of a salary of $3,500 per year are to pay their own clerks—those having a salary of $2,500 are to have a $1,000 each to pay their clerks. This will make some snug places for a score or two of briefless lawyers.

Senator WILLIAM A. WHEELER will introduce a bill repealing the law prohibiting the plea of usury by corporations. As a banker, and as a man having experience in the management of railroads, Senator WHEELER must have seen the pernicious practices which have resulted from the law which he promises to repeal. It has been the fatal axe which has cut off the existence and prosperity of more than half of our railroads—inviting them, as it did, to a recklessness in borrowing, and a consequent indifference in expending, which could not but involve them in bankruptcy.

Kansas resolves were the special order in the Senate at 12 o'clock, but as the Democratic side were not prepared with arguments to combat those presented by Senator DIVEN, their further consideration was postponed until Friday next. A remark from Senator SNOW, in which he styled the Democrats "the other side," would indicate that the gentleman from Niagara would hereafter tuck himself away under the Republican counterpane.

Speaking of Kansas, it is said that Senator WADSWORTH passed fresh from his encounter with Senator DIVEN to the portals of the Treasury Department at Washington, and that he hopes to come home with a commission as Collector of the Port of Buffalo folded away in the breast-pocket of his Raglan. There are many that would rather the Senator were not among those who wait on princes, and many more who will rejoice if he shall be rewarded for the waiting. The "laborer is worthy of his hire," and certainly the Senator from Buffalo has earned his reward.

The selection of a nominee for Auditor still attracts and distracts the Executive mind. The pressure for and against BENTON is very severe. The action of a portion of the Republican Senators in giving a *quasi* recommendation of Mr. BENTON has marred rather than made the fortunes of that gentleman. It was a very delicate game, that, and one not so well played as have been some of the manipulations of the veteran who marshaled and directed the assault. The Governor looks with something of indignation upon what he conceives to be an attempt to reverse the order of nomination and confirming laid down in the Constitution. And really he seems at least one-half justified in his wrath. Under the new Constitution the Executive is not a very important wheel in the machinery of government, but certainly he is entitled to revolve unobstructed within his own sphere. It is so manifestly unfair for the Senate to be throwing sticks between the Executive cogs, and I should not be the least sorry if they came off with pinched fingers.

LEO.

P. S.—I am informed by one of the "knowing and the known," that the House will organize to-morrow. I tried to make the oracle respond further, but my suction was not strong enough.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SPINOLA, for a railroad in Division-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. ELY, for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of excise moneys, for the erection of an Inebriate Asylum.

By Mr. SLOAN, from the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, asking leave to increase their capital. Also, from the Chamber of Commerce, for the repeal or modification of the usury laws.

NOTICES.

By Mr. LAFLIN, for the relief of stockholders in corporations. Also, authorizing the use of WILLIS' Elastic Canvas Roofing in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, authorizing the Judges of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court, to employ clerks, at a compensation of $1,000 per annum.

The resolutions of Mr. FOOTE, instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for pensions to the soldiers of the Indian wars of 1791 to 1795, under Generals WAYNE, HARRISON, and ST. CLAIR, were laid over.

The bill relative to the Long Island Railroad State Stock received a third reading.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The Assembly met at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, pursuant to the adjournment.

Mr. CHATFIELD moved for the calling of the roll, when quite a squabble ensued between him and the Clerk, Mr. CHATFIELD insisting that the names were not called distinctly enough for him to ascertain who were present.

One hundred and thirteen members answered to their names.

Mr. SEELY moved that the House proceed to vote for Speaker, when a vote was taken with the following result:

Van Valkenburgh	54	Horton	7
Alvord	48	Law	1

Absent, 9 Democrats, 8 Republicans, 1 American.

On motion of Mr. CHAUNCEY, a second vote was taken with the same result.

Mr. LYNCH then moved that another vote be taken.

Mr. GODDARD stated that he had hoped to find some possibility of electing after the long adjournment, but there appeared to be none—he, therefore, moved that the House take three more votes for Speaker, and that on the third vote a plurality elect.

Mr. LYNCH moved to lay the resolution on the table, when the ayes and noes were called for.

Mr. BARNES took the floor in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. GODDARD, and denied the charge that the Republicans had delayed the organization of the House. They had thought proper to adhere to their own candidates as the other parties had done; but they had tried frequently to obtain the passage of a plurality resolution by which the House could at once be organized. The charges that the Republicans had refused concessions were also false, and proceeded from outsiders. A concession could only be made when one party possessed some right which it was willing to concede to others.

The Republicans claimed no right to the offices of the House. They only presented candidates and voted for them. The proposals that had been made were not concessions, but bargains. Had the Republicans accepted them they would have been disgraced. He argued that the Americans ought to have joined the Republicans, and had they done so they would have had no cause of complaint, and would have been treated liberally and their antecedents not inquired into. The Republicans had no reason to give why they had not voted for a Republican Speaker and an American Clerk. They claimed the right to vote as they pleased, holding themselves responsible to their constituents alone. He concluded by urging all to vote for the plurality resolution.

Mr. F. JONES replied, and congratulated the members from St. Lawrence and Steuben for going at last to that foul political sink, New-York, for guidance in their political action. The proposition now made was taken from the *Tribune* of this morning. That honest sheet had advised a plurality vote to settle the difficulty—of course knowing it would elect all Republican officers. He hoped they would follow the teachings of the *Tribune* to the last. For himself he had now ridden the white horse of Democracy and striven for victory for two weeks, whilst others had ridden the black horse of Republicanism and the red horse of Americanism. In order to secure the organization he had done what had never been done before. He had hitched the white horse of Democracy to the red horse of Americanism, but the red horse had proved one-third black and the team would not draw. Mr. JONES then analyzed the vote on the Union resolution, designating the Democrats, and the seven Americans, National men, and the balance Sectionalists, and showing that the latter had the majority. He characterized the resolution of Mr. GODDARD as a transparent trick to elect Republican candidates. It was like the Trader's talk to the Indian, "all buzzard and no turkey." It offered them VAN VALKENBURGH and RICHARDSON for breakfast—RICHARDSON and VAN VALKENBURGH for dinner—and both together for supper. [Laughter and applause.]

Pending the question Mr. LANNING moved for an adjournment, which was carried, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Meeting of the State Military Association.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The State Military Association met here at noon to-day, Major-General BURNSIDE presiding. There was quite a full attendance. The President delivered the annual address. Letters from AMASA J. PARKER, Gen. WOOL and others were received and read. An invitation was received from GOMEZO and MILLS, of New-York, to witness experiments with a patent safety fuse to-morrow evening. The report of the Counsel of the Administration was submitted and refered to the Committee of the Whole for consideration. A company of the 71st Regiment from New-York arrived at 12½ o'clock and were received by flank company R, of the 76th Regiment, Capt. T. VAN VECHTEN, Jr. The company will be formally received by the Association in the Hall. His Excellency Governor KING and General WARD B. BURNETT were elected honorary members of the Association. Major Gates, General Danforth, General Cooper, General Sampson and Col. Pinckney were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor. The troops will be reviewed by the Governor at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the Association will adjourn to witness the review.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A resolution was introduced requesting the Adjutant-General to apply to the Governor for authority to call in all the property of the State held by independent companies.

An amendment was moved requesting the Legislature to repeal the charters of all independent companies.

This gave rise to a warm debate, during which General SWAN, of Rochester, stated that he believed that the resolution was unnecessary, as he held that all independent charters were repealed by the act of 1854. He appealed to Judge-Advocate General CLARENCE A. SEWARD for his opinion.

General SEWARD objected to giving an opinion at that time, but urged moderate and deliberate action in the matter, and moved to lay the motion on the table until to-morrow.

Motion carried by 49 to 4.

Resolutions inviting the military from New-York to take seats on the floor were then adopted.

This evening Gen. KING, of the 5th Division, delivers an address in the Assembly Chamber before the Association.

The 25th and 76th Regiments in full force proceeded to the Capitol as an escort to Gov. KING, the Association and the New-York companies.

MAY A RAILROAD COMPANY BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESCAPE OF A SLAVE?—The Supreme Court of Illinois decides that it cannot. The case is that of a slave who escaped over the road last Summer. His master pursued him ineffectually, and then sued the Company for "aiding and abetting" the escape. The Supreme Court, Judge SKINNER presiding, has just rendered a decision in favor of the Company. Following are the points of the decision:

"The opinion is in effect, that the Constitution and laws of Illinois recognize all men within the State as *free* men; that Slavery is an institution of mere local law in the States where it exists, which local law extends to no other State; that the law of Missouri under which the alleged slave is claimed by the plaintiff, has no force whatever in the State of Illinois, but is 'repugnant to our laws;' and that, therefore, the plaintiff, 'under the law of Illinois, has no property in the fugitive, and can here, under State authority, assert no property in or authority over him.'

The Court further gives the opinion that the case is one that comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and that a State tribunal cannot take cognizance of such causes—and concludes that 'property' in persons being repugnant to our laws and the genius of our State institutions, our Courts will not enforce, as a general rule, the laws of other States recognizing this species of property, where the case of action, based upon such laws, arises in this State."

Personal.

Monsieur Blondel, whose appointment as Belgian Minister to the United States is announced, is the gentleman who represented Belgium at the Court of the Sultan from the Spring of 1849 to the Summer of last year, when, owing to his alleged undue interference in the Danubian Principalities question, his recall was requested by the Turkish Government. King Leopold and his advisers having declined the request of the Porte, the latter sent the offending Minister his passports, and a partial rupture of diplomatic relations took place between the Courts of Brussels and Constantinople. Previous to Mr. Blondel's appointment as Minister in Turkey, he was many years Belgian Consul-General in Egypt. He is said to possess considerable diplomatic talent, is somewhat distinguished as a scholar, and is suspected of belonging to the clerical or ultramontane party in Belgium.

The health of Mr. Bright, M. P., is so far restored that he will take his seat at the opening of Parliament.

The following story is told of Colonel Benton: Speaking of the Douglas defection, he remarked, "We hear much said about the people that Douglas will take off. He has not taken off the people—*the people have taken off Douglas, Sir.*"

The *Court Circular* gives authority to the rumor that the King of Holland will demand the hand of the Princess Alice, of England, for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of the parties to the match is of marriageable age.

The late Hon. Rufus Bullock, of Massachusetts, left, among other legacies, $10,000 to the town of Royalston, $5,000 each to the two religious societies in the town, and $1,000 to his pastor, Rev. Mr. Bullard.

Signor Ronconi, agent of one of the opera companies performing in Havana, drew the capital prize of $30,000, in the lottery of the 15th ult., in that city. The number of his ticket was 11,794.

Latest Returns of the Kansas Election.

Our latest advices from the Territory are by the Leavenworth and Lawrence papers of latest dates, from which we gather that the result of the late election is still doubtful, though the most reliable accounts indicate the triumph of the entire Free-State ticket.

The Lawrence *Republican* of the 7th says: "The returns of the election of January 4, come in slowly. From present appearances the vote against the Lecompton Constitution about equals, perhaps a little exceeds, the Free-State vote in October last. For State Officers, appearances indicate that MARSHALL and the whole Pro-Slavery ticket is elected."

The Leavenworth City *Journal* of the 8th says: "The probability is that the entire Free-State ticket for State officers is elected."

The Leavenworth *Times* of the 9th, (the very latest,) says: "Our reports from the Territory are of the most encouraging and satisfactory nature. The Free-State Party is everywhere triumphant, and the State ticket is undoubtedly elected by an overwhelming majority, whilst the vote against the Lecompton Constitution will probably exceed 15,000."

The following returns are from the Lawrence *Republican*:

Ossawattomie—Against Lecompton Constitution, 227; for, 2. For Governor—Smith, 214.

Paoli—Against Constitution, 60; Pro-Slavery State ticket, 85.

Richland—Pro-Slavery majority, 55.

Miami—Against Constitution, 30.

Stanton—Against Constitution, 80; for Smith, 36.

Peoria—Against Constitution, 86; for Smith, 80.

Leavenworth—Against Constitution, 84; for, 10. For Governor—Smith, 106; Marshall, 272.

Kickapoo reported at 905 for Pro-Slavery State ticket.

Johnson County—Macamish—Against Constitution, 155; for, 2. For Smith, 100.

Oxford reported 1,000 for Pro-Slavery State ticket. Aside from illegal votes, Johnson County gives about 200 majority for Smith.

Shawnee—Against Constitution, 59; for, 1.

Douglas County—Lawrence—Against Constitution, 761; for, 2. For Smith, 256.

Franklin—Against Constitution, 98. For Smith, 70; Marshall, 1.

Lecompton—Against Constitution, 193; for, 22. Smith, 161; Marshall, 162.

Big Springs—Against Constitution, 30.

Bloomington (reported)—Against Constitution, 170. No polls opened for State officers.

Grasshopper Falls—Against Constitution, 153; for, 1.

Jefferson—Against Constitution, 83.

Rising Sun—For Smith, 17; Marshall, 81.

Three Precincts in Calhoun County—Against Constitution, 260.

Wyandott—Against Constitution, 373; for, 2. For Smith, 358; Marshall, 173.

TOTAL.

Against Constitution	4192
For Constitution	42

SHAWNEE, Johnson Co., Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

Editors Republican: The vote on the Lecompton Constitution at this point was—50 against it, and 1 for it. The election at this place was conducted very quietly, although there was a little flare up at the hotel. Our worthy landlord at the hotel was brutally knocked down by the renegade Col. TITUS, of Nicaragua notoriety, for the simple reason of refusing to tell how he voted. Yours, in haste,

J. E. C.

FRANKLIN, K. T., Jan. 5, 1858.

Editors Republican: I send you the returns of yesterday's election in this place. They stand: For the Lecompton Constitution, 0; against it, 98. There were polled for State officers, 70 votes. These stood: For Governor—SMITH, 60; MARSHALL, 1; the rest of the ticket ran from 68 to 70 votes.

Yours respectfully, N. S. LYON,

From the Leavenworth City Times, Jan. 9.

The following gentlemen have been elected in this county:

Senators—Champion Vaughan, Stephen Sparks, Chas. Chadwick.

Representatives—W. Kempf, J. W. Morris, G. L. Park, J. H. Noteware, G. W. Gardener, B. Gray, W. Pennock, P. R. Orr.

Conceding to the usurpationists all the votes they claim, more than half of which are frandulent, the vote stands as follows:

FREE-STATE MAJORITIES.

Leavenworth City	922
Wyandott	173
Total	1,008

PRO-SLAVERY MAJORITIES.

Kickapoo	864
Delaware	50
Todd Precinct	30
Total	944

No polls were opened at Alexandria, Connels, or Delaware Crossing. At Eastin there was a tie vote of 93. The Free-State majority, then, in the county, is 154! and the entire vote 2,228.

The majority in this city against the Lecompton Constitution is 1,372, which will be swollen to nearly 3,000 in the county.

The Case of Mr. Allibone.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE ATTACHMENT—MR. ALLIBONE'S AFFIDAVIT.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Jan. 19.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge THOMPSON—Yesterday afternoon JOEL JONES, Esq., Attorney for defendant, filed the following affidavit in open court, in support of a motion for a rule upon the plaintiff, to show cause why the attachment should not be dissolved, viz.:

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania vs. Thomas Allibone. Dom. att. D. 57, 52.

Thomas Allibone, the above-named defendant, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that although true it is that deponent, being an inhabitant of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, resided in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of Philadelphia till on or about the 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, (as alleged in the affidavit filed of record in the above case, and upon which the above writ of Domestic Attachment issued,) and still resides in the said Ward, yet it is wholly untrue, and the deponent entirely denies, that he then, to wit, on the said 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, or at any other time, prior or subsequent thereto, absconded from his place of usual abode within the said city or county of Philadelphia, or that he then or at any other time, prior or subsequent thereto, departed for a foreign country with design to defraud his creditors, as alleged in said affidavit, or that he departed for any other place whatever with any such design. On the contrary, deponent says that, being in ill health, he did, in pursuance of the advice of his physician and some of his friends, and, in obedience thereto, on or about the said 20th day of October, A. D. 1857, leave his residence, or place of usual abode in the said city of Philadelphia for Europe, for the benefit of deponent's health, and that he so left openly, with the full knowledge of the said plaintiffs of his intentions so to leave, and with more than usual or ordinary publicity—his intended departure having been announced in the public press of the said city of Philadelphia. The deponent having been the President of the said Bank of Pennsylvania for several years prior thereto, did by note, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D., 1857, tender to the Board of Directors of said Bank his resignation as President of said Bank, and in said note the deponent stated the reasons therefor, which resignation was accepted on the same day by a resolution of said Board of Directers.

That upon leaving as aforesaid deponent constituted and appointed two attorneys in fact, to act for him in said city of Philadelphia in his absence, one of whom was FRANKLIN FELL, a Director of said Bank, and at that time the acting President thereof. That deponent removed no property from said city or State, except the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) which he took with him to defray his traveling expenses, and he was accompanied by but two members of his family, the remainder, to wit, eleven in number, having been left at his said residence in the city of Philadelphia, until he should return thereto.

Therefore deponent prays the Court to grant a rule upon the said plaintiff to show cause why the above writ of attachment should not be dissolved.

THOMAS ALLIBONE.

On the 21st day of December, A. D. 1857, before me, O. B. WILBORN, Sen., American Consul for Nice, personally appeared the above and within named THOMAS ALLIBONE, who being sworn according to law, doth say that the above is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and has acknowledged the foregoing signature to be his own.

In testimony whereof, I have this 21st day of December, 1857, hereby set my hand and seal of office.

J. B. WILBORN.
American Consul for Nice.

Whereupon the Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and ordered further proceeding of the Trustees under said writ to stay, pending said rule, and which is made returnable Jan. 30, 1858.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 19th.

Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE, late President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, is a passenger in the *America*, which arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, and he may be expected in Philadelphia in the course of a few days. We sincerely rejoice that Mr. A. has determined to return home. Whatever his errors of omission or commission, he will be able, no doubt, to throw much light upon the intricate and involved affairs of the institution with which he was connected, and to explain many circumstances which now seem strange, mysterious and incomprehensible. It cannot be denied that for some months past public opinion has been setting with a fearful current against MR. ALLIBONE. All sorts of charges have been preferred, directly or indirectly, and now that he is about to appear again among us, an opportunity will at least be afforded him of making a reply in detail. It is but fair that both sides should be heard before a final decision is made.

The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the *Evening Post's* story of a mysterious murder at the West. The missing man is David Houton, of Barton, who has relatives in St. Louis. He died at Cleveland while on his way to St. Louis, having fallen into a stream of water while temporarily insane, and receiving injuries which prevented him from rescuing himself. His body was recovered fifteen days afterwards, and taken to Boston, where he was buried.

Mr. Paul Morphy, who won chess laurels at the New-York Convention, has been chosen President of the Chess Club of New-Orleans, and proposes to play two matches blindfolded, after the manner of Paulsen.

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Supervisors.

THE MAYOR ON ATTENDANTS FOR THE GENERAL SESSIONS—PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE TO FIFTEEN HUNDRED, &C.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, President PURDY in the Chair.

Mr. TWEED moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms, which was carried, and Henry Mathews was appointed.

The President then announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

Annual Taxes—Blunt, Weismann, Tweed and Bell.

County Offices—Briggs, Roach, Voorhies and Stillman.

Civil Courts—Bell, Tweed, Kennedy and Blunt.

Criminal Courts and Police—Steward, Voorhies, Connor and Roach.

The following communication was then received from the Mayor, read and referred:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 19, 1858.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it my duty to call your attention to a resolution which was passed by the Board of Supervisors of last year, and approved by the Mayor, authorizing and directing the Court of General Sessions for this City and County to appoint attendants for said Court in the same manner as the other Courts of Record in this county.

I am informed that under this authority, thus given to the Court, 18 persons have been appointed by it, each at a salary of $800 a year. I am of the opinion that they are unnecessary, as the duties belonging to such attendants properly belong to the Police force, and that it is the duty of the Police Commissioners, on application being made to them, to detail the necessary number of policemen for this purpose.

The Policemen thus detailed will not only better serve the business of the Court, but they will effect a saving to the County of $14,000 each year.

I would therefore recommend that your honorable Body take such action in relation to this subject, as will repeal the above mentioned resolution, and secure for the Court of General Sessions the necessary attendance from the Police force.

Yours, &c.,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The Communication was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

A resolution was adopted ordering the Revised Statutes, &c., for five members.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on County Offices be, and are hereby directed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fees for the registry of births and deaths in this County, from *ten cents* to *two cents* for each name registered.

The Special Committee on codifying the laws in relation to the Board of Supervisors, reported in favor of having it done by the Corporation Counsel, and printed under direction of the Board. The report was adopted.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police:

Resolved, That the Metropolitan Police force for the City and County of New-York be increased from its present number to 1,500.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, the President, CHAS. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

A few petitions were read, of no general interest. They were referred to appropriate Committees.

Councilman MCCARTY moved that, as the Board of Aldermen had appointed a Committee on Frauds, the Board of Councilmen appoint a similar Committee. On the motion for its adoption, 10 voted in the affirmative, 10 in the negative, and it was lost.

Councilman NOLAN moved that the use of locomotives on the Eleventh-avenue, below Fifty-ninth-street, be discontinued, as dangerous and destructive to the value of property, and that after the 1st of next June the Hudson River Railroad Company be allowed to establish, without tax, a set of cars. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The bill of Dr. Jno. R. Bigelow, for medical services rendered at the Seventeenth Ward Station-house from June 28, 1857, to the following January, amounting to $452, was referred to the Committee on Police.

Councilman ARCULARIUS presented a report of the Committee on Finance on the Tax Levy.

On its being read, Councilman CROSS interfered, observing that he was not aware it would be presented that night. He, as a member of the Committee, had not been consulted.

Councilman ARCULARIUS explained, maintaining that his action was regular.

Councilman CROSS wished to be relieved from further connection with the Finance Committee, but nothing was done in that matter. On motion, the report was ordered to be printed and made the special order for the next meeting.

A resolution referring the message of the Mayor, of the 5th inst., to appropriate Committees, was lost, by 16 votes to 10.

The resolution as to the celebration of Washington's birthday was taken from the table. It was moved to fill up the blank with "$2,000."

It was inquired whether the adoption would authorize the Committee to spend the money in their own way.

Councilman BRADY explained, as he said, "the way they mostly do it," and that "the Comptroller foots the bill." Ultimately the proposition was carried. A special Committee of three was appointed to assist in the arrangements.

The report of the Special Committee on revising the rules and orders of the Board was received, read and adopted.

An ordinance providing an engrossing clerk for the Board was adopted.

The report on the Mayor's message was again called up and adopted.

A number of papers from the Board of Aldermen were referred to appropriate Committees.

An ordinance, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, to prevent the filling up the channels of the North and East Rivers, was referred.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to prosecute the contractor for not fulfilling his contract in enlarging the Battery, was referred to the Committee on Law.

A minority report of the Finance Committee on Tax Levy for the year was received, and ordered to be printed. After which the Board adjourned to Friday at 5 o'clock.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met on Tuesday, at the Rotunda, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

This being requisition day the usual papers were read. Some discussion arose upon the often mooted question of eggs for hospital use.

A recess was taken for half an hour to allow the Democratic members of the Board an opportunity to agree upon a nomination for the vacancy in the Board.

At the end of that period the various Committees for the year were appointed, as follows:

Almshouse—Governors Moloney, Oliver, Anderson.

Bellevue Hospital—Governors Gunther, W. T. Pinckney, and Moloney.

City Cemetery—Governors Dugro, B. F. Pinckney.

City Prisons—Governors Anderson, Dugro, Oliver.

Colored Home—Governors Moloney, W. T. Pinckney.

Conference—Governors Oliver, Dugro.

Ferries—Governors W. T. Pinckney, Dugro, Oliver.

Finance—Governors Gunther, B. Pinckney.

Lunatic Asylum—Governors B. Pinckney, W. T. Pinckney.

Out-door Poor—Governors Dugro, Townsend, Anderson.

Randall's Island—Governors Oliver, Gunther, W. T. Pinckney.

Salaries—Governors W. T. Pinckney, Anderson, Townsend.

Stores—Governor B. Pinckney, Moloney, Dugro.

Supplies—Governors Townsend, Anderson, Moloney.

Penitentiary—Governors Townsend, Anderson B., Pinckney.

Workhouse—Governors Oliver, Gunther, B. Pinckney.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

After eight unsuccessful ballots, PATRICK MCELROY, Esq., was elected, by 6 votes to 3, to fill the vacancy in the Board, Mr. Schwartzfelder being the only other candidate.

Governor TOWNSEND called the attention of the Board to the question of the transmission of the poor to the West. A communication was received from the American Industrial Association proposing to send to the West free of expense about 200 paupers. The matter was referred to a Committee to report at next meeting.

After other routine business the Board adjourned.

Uncle Sam Still Suspended.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We feel sorry for our excellent Uncle that he finds it so difficult to get money to pay his officers on this naval station. The fact that he has raised money to pay the officers of the Navy-Yard, not of the Receiving Ship, shows how hard the old gentleman is pushed. In this connection, we have heard of a most unjust ruling of the Fourth Auditor in regard to the ration of officers on board receiving vessels. A regulation of the Navy Department requires every officer to live on board ship, and at the same time the Fourth Auditor refuses them a ration. To keep up table and entertain, as officers of a receiving ship are obliged to, is an expensive affair, especially for married officers, who thus have two tables to provide for and yet the small pittance of twenty-five cents a day is withheld because the law will bear that construction, on a pinch, though the usage was the other way till within a few years. The hardship of the case is apparent on the face of it.

The rule that all officers shall live on board ship is of recent date, the presumed invention of the present Chief Clerk, who has gained some notoriety in the service by exercising his small abilities in inventing orders that have a tendency to annoy officers and make them uncomfortable. Under this rule it was decided that a purser should not sleep in his own house on shore—a purser, who under no conceivable exigency could be needed in the night on board ship. Such a ruling as this is not creditable to the service.

BUNSBY.

OYSTERS.—The oyster dealers, as well as the consumers, have had all their calculations frustrated by the prevalence of the warm weather. The hard times of the past few months reduced the business of the wholesale dealers more than one-half, and the moderate weather now materially interferes with their trade. Great care is necessary to keep the oysters from spoiling if exposed too long out of water, or if put into cellars in large quantities.

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger*, alluding to the swindle of the bogus honorary degrees from Western Colleges, states that a similar game was played some years ago by a young man who was afterwards arrested at Camden, N. J. Perhaps the same fellow is at work again.

Police Intelligence.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A WIFE—SHOOTING AT A POLICEMAN.—At a late hour Monday night, people living in the vicinity of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-fifth street were startled by the shrill cries of a female voice shrieking murder, emanating from the building at the corner, occupied by a Frenchman named Jean de Richards, as a grocery-store and dwelling-house. Officers Tummey and Dean, of the Sixteenth Ward, proceeded at once to the place and demanded admittance, which was refused. They instantly broke open the doors, when they saw the wife of Richards covered with blood and bruises, lying in the middle of the floor, and her husband standing over her with a revolver in his hand. Richards fired the moment the officers entered, the bullet passed through Officer Dean's overcoat, when, fortunately, hitting one of the brass buttons of his undercoat, it glanced off without doing him any bodily harm. Before Richards had time to fire a second shot, Officer Tummey knocked him down with his club, when they took him prisoner and conveyed him to the Station-house. Mrs. Richards was found to have been dangerously beaten. After her wounds had been dressed by Dr. Gould, she was removed to the City Hospital, where she now lies in a very critical state. The husband was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries.

STABBING IN CANAL-STREET.—Charles Daniels and David Levy got into an altercation yesterday morning at the corner of Canal and Elizabeth streets, when Levy drew a shoemaker's knife and stabbed Daniels in the left breast, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital; Levy was arrested and held to answer. He says Daniels assaulted him, and that he used the knife to defend himself.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As James Ross, residing at No. 339 West Twenty-sixth-street, was entering his residence at a late hour Monday night, Patrick Conroy, an Irish boy 17 years of age, sprung upon him, knocked him down and robbed him of $3 in silver coin. Officer Rowland, of the Twentieth Ward, fortunately witnessed the assault and arrested Conroy. The accused was taken yesterday before Justice KELLY and locked up to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—A German, giving his name as Charles Schmeder, was found Monday night in the Tenth Ward, carrying his boots in his hands and acting very suspiciously. An officer noticed his movements for some time, and finally arrested him, when he found in his possession a bunch of skeleton keys, a piece of candle, matches and other evidences of his intention to commit a burglary. He was committed to await an examination.

DOG FIGHTING AND ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.—On Monday evening as a gang of rowdies were engaged in "dog fighting" at the corner of Second-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, Officer Delahunt of the Nineteenth Ward arrested the ringleader of the gang, named James Moulins. The rest of the party assaulted the officer and beat him severely, rescuing the prisoner. With the aid of other officers three of the fellows were afterwards arrested and locked up for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A brakeman, named WM. A. HAM, employed upon a freight train of the New-Jersey Railroad, was accidentally run over and killed by the cars, about 11 o'clock on Monday night, near the depôt, in Jersey City. The train had just arrived, and he had gone to the rear car for the purpose of removing the red light, when the train was suddenly backed, knocking him down, and all the cars passed over his body. He only survived about an hour. No blame is attached to any one for the occurrence. Deceased was a native of New-Hampshire, and had been in the employ of the Railroad Company about six months. He leaves a wife, but no children.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

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☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown. Best in use No. 1 Barclay-st.; also, Floralia, a beautiful Hair Tonic, Tooth Powder, &c., at the Inimitable's Shaving, Hair Cutting and Hair Dressing Rooms.

☞ Lorin, Brooks & Son, No. 188 Fulton-st., opposite Church-st.: all the various styles of Boots ready made and to order; Calfskin Overshoes and Boots for traveling.

MARRIED.

EVANS—HOYT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Ebenezer Wiggins, D. D., JOHN W. EVANS to Miss EMILY C. HOYT, youngest daughter of the late Jotham Hoyt, all of this City.

BULL—MACLAY.—On Jan. 13, by Rev. A. Maclay, D. D., THOMAS W. BULL to ELIZA L. MACLAY, daughter of R. H. Maclay, M. D.

DIED.

FORBES.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, COLIN T. G. FORBES, aged 82 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William Forbes, No. 277 Spring st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken the next morning, by the early train, to St. Andrews, Orange County.

REILLY.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, BRYAN REILLY, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Vincent Hospital, between 6th and 7th avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Jan. 20. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

VARICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, MARY VARICK, aged 55 years, 8 months and 19 days.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

WOOD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, FLEMING VALENTINE WOOD, aged 21 years, 1 month and 13 days.

His friends and those of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Wood, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence No. 201 West 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, after a short illness, CHARLES C MILLER, in the 44th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Harrison, Westchester Co., for interment.

TATE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, JOHN TATE, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 152 Greenwich-st., this afternoon, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

ALLERTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, CHARLES HENRY, youngest son of Geo. W. and M. R. Allerton, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 36 West 37th-st.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, GEORGE W. HAVILAND, eldest son of James G. Haviland, deceased, in his 39th year.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Mark's Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

CLARKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 19, ANN MARGARET, daughter of the late Thomas Streatfeild Clarkson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Trinity Church, Broadway.

HAYWARD.—At Brookville, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 15, of consumption, WESLEY R. HAYWARD, aged 42 years and 18 days.

RICE.—At Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mrs. ANNA M., wife of Rev. Nathan Rice, of the New York Conference, aged 57 years.

TAGGART.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, BERNARD TAGGART, aged 37 years and 24 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of his brother Michael, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 107 Willow-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE Times during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

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CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

10,000 IN USE.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
OFFER FOR SALE
At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Tafteta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.
Crêpe Maretz, black and colored, all qualities.
Plain Mous. de Laines all qualities.
PRINTED BAREGES.
Barége Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Percales.
Printed Jaconets and Organdies, in single and in Chintz colors.
Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of a celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"Bajou" Paris Kid Gloves.
"Bischoff's" "Semper Idem."
"Imperial" and "Castle" Gros du Rhines.
M Rubinacci's Sewings.
Varita's Italian Cravats.
WOOLENS.
Hilger Brothers' Cloths and Doeskins, and a general assortment of other superior makes of low-priced Black Doeskins and Cloths.
Also,
Fancy Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.

ONLY $5 50 FOR BEST COAL!
Pure Red Ash Coal, $5 50.
Locust Mountain (a splendid coal) $5 50.
TRUSLOW BROTHERS.
Nos 14 Wall, 200 Cherry, and 265 East 14th-st., New-York, and foot South 7th, and foot South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

CRYSTAL PALACE
IS OPEN.
MACHINERY IN OPERATION DAILY,
From 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, AMERICAN GUARD, NEW-YORK STATE.—At a meeting of the members of the Regiment, held at the Armory on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, 1858, it was resolved to form a Corps to receive the Eagle Escort on their return from Albany. Captain G. W. Whalen was unanimously chosen Commandant, and Lieutenants Stow and Speeling, Lieutenants; T. A. Murphy, 1st Sergeant; Mr Rowland, 2d Sergeant; Mr. Adams, 3d Sergeant; and Mr. Thorp, 4th Sergeant. J. W. T. VAN RIPER, Chairman.
B. TRAFFORD, Secretary.
The members of the above Corps, and all other members of the Regiment wishing to join with them, are hereby notified to appear at the Armory THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in full uniform, with overcoat and full dress caps. By order of
GEO. W. WHALEN, Commandant.
T. S. MURPHY, O. S.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ALMANAC FOR 1858 IS THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD.—Price 25 cents. Bound in Cloth, and containing as much matter as an ordinary $1 25 volume.
Agents wanted to canvass the City and vicinity, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Published by MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 108 and 110 Duane-st., New-York.

DR. J. W. WILEY WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the 42d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church (near 8th-av.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*China, its Religious and Political state and prospects*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER A Lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Clinton and Atlantic-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Knight, the Priest, the Voyageur, and the Plowman, on the banks of the Mississippi*. Admission 25 cents.

CITY LOTS WANTED FOR CASH.—About 7,000 square feet of land for manufacturing purposes, somewhere within one mile of the Battery. Vacant land on a corner, for the sake of light, preferred. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No 15 Nassau-st.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

380 BOWERY.
DE BOST BROTHERS,
Continue to dispose of their stock of
DRY GOODS,
consisting of
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERIES,
MERINOS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
At No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Their lease expires on Feb. 1.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
The Assignees at Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.,
not having a satisfactory purchaser for the balance of the rich and valuable stock at the above place, are now offering the entire balance of Winter goods at 60 cents, and all others at 45 cents from the original cost prices, to close the whole by the 1st of February next, and invites particular attention to the
RICH PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,
MERINOES, PLAIDS AND PARAMATTAS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES,
PURE AND SUBSTANTIAL LINEN GOODS
IN TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS TOWELINGS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW CASES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.
Remember, the entire lot must be sold to close the assignment. CHAS. G. HOOK, one of the Assignees.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer,
On MONDAY, Jan. 18,
50 pieces super 10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING,
at 65c. per yard.
100 pieces do. do., from 70c. to $1 25 per yard.
Also,
100 pieces RICHARDSON'S SHIRTING LINENS, from
35c. to 50c. per yard.
Also,
A large assortment of BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK and NAPKINS, TOWELING, COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., all of which will be sold MUCH BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FAMILIES
WANTING MOURNING GOODS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway,
will continue to sell until March 1 at the SAME LOW PRICES as during the recent panic.
He will also offer at wholesale and retail until the same date, 10 cases very fine FRENCH LAWNS for 12½ cents per yard, worth 18¾, importers' prices.
N. B.—French KID GLOVES, 50 cents; first quality, 62½ cents per pair. Ladies, please observe
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

Miscellaneous Items.

The St. Paul *Minnesotian* gives an account of a man named Walters, of that city who became lost in the swamps about ninety miles above St. Anthony. Walters wandered five days and four nights without food, accompanied by his dog. Finally, calling his dog to him, he killed it, and tried to eat its liver, but sickened with his meal. He laid down to die, and was almost gone, when three men, who were out looking for Pine claims, happened upon him.

At Minden, Claiborne Parish, La., on the 25th [illegible] a keg of powder was placed under the house of Mr. John Chaffer—directly beneath the chamber where Mr. C., his wife and two children were sleeping—and there exploded, blowing the building to atoms, and severely injuring all the inmates, though, singular enough, none were killed. The office of the *Louisiana Herald* was also destroyed.

A walking-match has been made in Boston for [illegible] side, between Buckley (the Lynn Buck) and [illegible] Lambert, of Boston, to walk on a plank forty [illegible] and three feet wide, elevated three feet from [illegible] floor—the first one who sits down, or goes to [illegible] or falls off, to lose the wager.

[illegible] Boston Municipal Court, on Friday, de[illegible] made in the case of William S. Tuckerman and his sureties on four indictments for embezzlement from the Eastern Railroad Company, indictments remaining untried, which were returned about the time of that upon which he was convicted.

In Boston, last week, a boy of 15, named Michael Sullivan, convicted of arson, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison during the term of his natural life. In passing sentence the Judge remarked that he had no discretion in the matter, the statute having fixed the penalty.

The Nonpareil Typographical Society of Philadelphia, a new association of printers for protective and benevolent purposes, added eighty-six new members last year, and is in a flourishing condition. A charter of incorporation has been obtained.

The strike of operatives on the Marietta Railroad in Ohio, has interrupted travel to that extent that application has been made to the United States Marshal at Cincinnati for sixty warrants against the leaders for obstructing the passage of the mails.

A workman in Lafayette, Ind., lately found a mould for casting American half dollars and quarters, in a hollow tree in the river bottom above Jennings' Mill. It had evidently been hidden for some time.

The number of dead-letters containing articles of value, other than money, registered and sent out for delivery to the owners, during the six months ending Dec. 31, was 4,364.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Augusta, Ga., has adopted a Constitution and elected Wm. C. Derry President.

The reported killing of seven men by molten metal at the Cooper Iron Works in Georgia proves a mistake. Nobody was killed and only three injured.

A public meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Ill., has indorsed the recent proceedings of Commodore Paulding in the strongest manner.

The Charleston *Herald* is an independent weekly, started at Charleston, S. C., by M. B. White.

A Chess Club has been formed at Mobile, Ala. It numbers 40 members.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* has particulars of the explosion of the wood-steamboat *Post Boy*, at that port, on the 8th inst. Her boilers exploded as she was leaving her wharf. "Two firemen were killed on the spot; the two engineers were badly scalded and bruised; the pilot was severely hurt, his skull and right arm being fractured, and the cook, a negro boy, was also badly scalded. The boat sank within three minutes after the explosion. Fragments of the wreck were scattered in every direction, large portions of the boilers being thrown a distance of 300 feet, and twisted into all manner of shapes."

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of the manufacturers of cotton and woolen goods, in Philadelphia, who are in favor of shortening credits on sales of American goods, was held at the room of the Board of Trade on Saturday. It was resolved that credits should be limited to six months, and that trade ought to be reduced to a cash principle.

MORE MORMON IMMIGRANTS.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of the 13th says, a rather seedy-looking party of Norwegians, embracing seven woman and five men, passed through the city this morning, *en route* for Great Salt Lake City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RUSTIC AND THE MAN OF FASHION.

A PICTURE OF REAL LIFE.

When verdant Jason came to town,
 The wondrous sights to see,
All called him a great country clown,
 So very green was he,
But not a fool, as time will tell.
 Although at first forlorn,
He courted a most lovely belle,
 Who treated him with scorn,
Until, at last, in great despair,
 Writhing in sorrow's smart,
He cried—"How shall I win the fair
 And chosen of my heart?"
A paper fell within his gaze;
 He read awhile profound—
And then he thought, with sweet amaze,
 "The *secret* I have found!"
He hastened where the paper told,
 Two ninety-three Broadway,
And there, 'mid books and sparkling gold,
 Passed a short hour away—
Selecting there what pleased him best.
 With presents richly laden,
Such as might warm the coldest breast,
 He hastened to the maiden—
She smiled and blushed upon him then,
 He urged his tender passion—
He won his bride—and blest of men,
 He reigns a man of fashion!

An ornament and useful article is presented at the time of sale with every book purchased at the great American Gift Book-house, No. 293 Broadway. Catalogues sent free to all. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THURSDAY:

I.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S NEW BOOK.

NORTHERN TRAVEL:

Summer and Winter pictures of Sweden, Lapland and Norway.

By BAYARD TAYLOR.

12mo. $1 25.

II.

ART MANUFACTURES ILLUSTRATED:

The application of Art to Manufactures.

By GEO. C. MASON.

With more than one hundred fine illustrations. 12mo. $2.

*** This is a new book of permanent practical value.

G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.

See the splendid steel plate and Fashions, unsurpassed even by the LADY'S BOOK.

Another 50-cent slipper pattern, printed in colors, for which there is no extra charge.

FIFTY ENGRAVINGS EXPRESSLY FOR LADIES.

Stories by Mrs. MOULTON, Mrs. HAVEN, Mrs. ELLET, the author of the "Tallow Family in America," MARY H. JENIVER, &c. &c.

Samples and Patterns for children to learn, Netting and Crochet are also in this number.

For sale by all the dealers.

FEBRUARY.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY is now ready, and contains more valuable and interesting matter than any other Magazine for the month. We invite a comparison. Buy and judge for yourself. For sale by all dealers, and by the Publishers,

OAKSMITH & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

VALENTINES! VALENTIES FOR 1858.—PHILIP J. COZANS, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 107 Nassau-st., is now prepared to furnish Wholesale and Retail Dealers with the

MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

stock of Valentines and Valentine Stationery ever offered to the trade in the United States,

AT REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Catalogues with prices and terms will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada when desired. Send on your orders early.

P. J. COZANS,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MRS. MARY CONNIS, MARY or JANE, or SUSAN, her daughters; also, of a person generally called Officer JOSEPH, and of Mrs. McCANE or McCAVE, all of whom lived in the neighborhood of Water and Dover sts., in the year 1844. The advertiser thinks that Mrs. Connis lived in Wilet or Briege st., in 1846. Any of the above persons, or any one able to give information of them, will confer a great favor on the advertiser by communicating the fact. Address E. C. TURNER, (late CONNIS,) at No. 141 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, January, 1858.

For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers and residents generally of the west end of the city, the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company have opened an office in Willard's Hotel, whence messages will be transmitted direct to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, and from those cities in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and New-Orleans; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis; Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec; Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces. Offices—National Hotel, entrance from 6th-st.; Willard's Hotel, entrance from the vestibule.

A SPLENDID PARLOR ORNAMENT FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—A beautiful piece of shell-work inclosed in a frame set with acorns and pine burs. The shells are arranged in a vase and the whole interior is filled with beautiful flowers made of the choicest shells. Address SHELLS, at this Office, stating where an interview can be had, when the price of the same will be given.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

Lessee and Director.....B. Ullman.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT 8.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.

After which the Academy will be closed.

The sale of the remaining $1 50 seats commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

THE FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

No person allowed to pass the door without a ticket expressly sent for to-night's performance.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

as the company leaves on Thursday for Philadelphia to open there on Friday.

Positively the Last Night of

DON GIOVANNI,

on a scale of collossal splendor and magnificence.

NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION, expressly painted for this occasion.

NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,

SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.

Illuminated by twenty candelabras, with

THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.

TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,

in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.

ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY

in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night, of

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CARADORI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,

who will appear for the first time in America as

LEPORELLO.

Seats and tickets to be had at the three ticket offices, and in the evening at the door. Tickets to the family circle and the amphitheatre can only be had at the door. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock.

NOTICE.—The free list will be entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.

Unparalleled success of the

REFINED AND INTELLECTUAL ARENA,

and

EXHIBITION OF DISENTHRALLED ANIMALS.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 20, the performances will commence with the equestrian spectacle of

THE MARCH OF THE BEDOUINS,

After which

DARING AND NOVEL SCENES,

including the

MIRACLES OF "EXCELSIOR."

THE TAME RHINOCEROS.

New Whims and Vagaries

by the

HUMORIST, DAN RICE.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.

THIS EVENING, Jan. 20, 1858,

Morton's highly successful two-act comic drama of

THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO.

Manuel.....Mr. Jordan | Torribio.....Mr. Jefferson
Elvira, Queen of Murcia.....Miss Laura Keene
Donna Carmen.Miss Manners | Count's Pompolo.Miss Wells

After which, Tom Taylor's three-act comedy of

AN UNEQUAL MATCH.

With its powerful cast, embracing Messes. Jordan, Jefferson Burnett, Peters, Misses Laura Keene, Manners, Wells, &c.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.

Benefit of Miss Laura Keene, SATURDAY, Jan. 23.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.....J. M. NIXON.

VAN AMBURGH'S

EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING.

Great success of the Grand Fairy Spectacle

CINDERELLA,

With new costumes, fifty Juvenile Artists, and seventy-five Corps de Ballet.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.....12 cents.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20,

Will be acted the grand dramatic romance, in three parts, entitled

ROOKWOOD.

Dick Turpin.....Mr. W. Aymar.

After which the beautiful Drama, in three acts, entitled

CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1858.

The entertainment commences with a Drama, entitled

LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.

To be followed by the Comedy of

TOODLES.

To conclude with the Drama of

WALLACE.

Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.

THIS EVENING, Jan 20, 1858,

GRAND REVIVAL.

CROWDED HOUSES.

DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN,

with the GREAT STAR COMPANY.

SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.

Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PICTURE,

THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,

Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MASON & THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES—SEASON OF 1858.—WILLIAM MASON and THEO. THOMAS, assisted by Messrs. BRANNES, (Violoncello,) MOSENTHAL, (Violin,) and MATSKA, (Viola,) have the pleasure of announcing a series of

SIX MATINEES,

to be given on SATURDAYS, (Jan. 30, Feb. 13 and 27, March 13 and 27, and April 17,) at 1 o'clock, at the Hall of the Spingler Institute, Union square by kind permission of Mr. Gorham D. Abbott. Subscriptions received at the Music Stores of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway, Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, or Schuberth & Co., Spring-st., as follows:

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

One admission to the six Matinées	$4
Three admissions to the six Matinées	10
Single tickets for each Matinée	1
Three tickets for each Matinée	2

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Decided success of the entirely new and immeasurably superior dramatization, by H. Watkins, Esq., of THE GREAT LEDGER STORY, by Sylvanus Cobb, Esq., entitled the PIONEER PATRIOT; or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Philip Lancy, J. Hardenbergh; Jock, the ape-negro, H. Watkins; Isabel Carlton, the Maid of the War-Path, Mrs. C. Howard. A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY. The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway. MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of ROMEO AND JULIET on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at the above saloon, beginning at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 22, she will read AS YOU LIKE IT.

Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; also from Mr. C. W. Polman, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door.

HENRY GEBHARD.—GYMNASIUM.—HYgienic—Gymnastics and Calisthenics; Fencing Academy and Military Institution; Foils, Broadswords, Rapiers, Muskets and Single Sticks; No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute.

At this establishment pupils (of both sexes and every age) will be received and instructed every day. Physical Education after a system based entirely on scientific, chiefly on physiological principles.

N. B.—Special arrangements made with classes, schools and families. H. GEBHARD.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.

HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y., No. 140 Pearl-st.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Statuary, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Dudgeon's Steam Carriage will be run in the building from 2 to 4 P. M., in which visitors may ride gratis this week.

AMITY HOP—NIBLO'S SALOON, JAN. 20, 1858.—Hackney coachmen and others, bringing parties to the above ball, will please set them down with their horses' heads towards Prince-st., and take them up in reverse order.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR TWO MOST EXcellent girls, as cook and chambermaid, together or separate. Are competent, trustworthy and reliable servants, who know how to fill and appreciate good situations; have served three and four years in first families, from whom they can produce the best of testimonials as to competency, sobriety and honesty. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AMerican young woman of respectable parentage, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or seamstress and housework; can cut and fit children's clothing neatly; is perfectly neat, obliging and respectful; will be found efficient in her duties and an invaluable servant. Ladies in want of prudent, trustworthy, first-class housemaids, apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, near City Hall, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; the one is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children, or would do general housework in a small private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City references given from their last places; can be seen for two days at No. 220 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED, highly recommended Protestant servant; is a person who perfectly understands her business as thorough cook and laundress; takes pride in keeping her kitchen neat. Any lady in want of a prudent, trustworthy and first-class servant, who will study her employer's interest, can apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook in a private family; she is a good pastry cook, and also a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required. Can produce satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement, room No. 4.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a Protestant woman fully competent to take the charge in any gentlemen's family; would be a very suitable person to take charge in a widower's family, or a party of gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home, residence no objections, where a good home would be found. Can be seen at No. 107 Madison-av. Reference from her employer.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; would take the entire charge of an infant; has experience in sickness; would not object to the charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter; would wish to make himself useful in any capacity; understands farming business; is a good plain gardener; will be found diligent and careful; is able and willing to work for moderate wages; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework or chamberwork and waiting; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Also by a girl 15 years of age, to assist in housework; refers to her present employer. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIous, faithful girl, either for general housework, chamberwork, waiting, or children's nurse; is an experienced girl of good moral character, perfectly neat, always obliging, and respectful, and considered by her former employer an invaluable servant. Wages moderate in a quiet, respectable family. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN (FRENCH) who has been living for many years with the best family in this City as waiter, wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity. Can show best testimonials as to good character, capabilities, honesty and sobriety. Call or address F. S., for two days, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., above the druggist.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook and laundress; has no objection to do the work of a small family of three or four persons; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived for four years. Can be seen until engaged at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A SITuation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing if required; is a first-rate baker; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days, at No. 209 West 26th-st., third floor, front room, between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; or would be willing to do the general housework of a private family; would be willing to take a situation in city or country. Can be seen by applying at the grocery, corner of Tillary and Lawrence sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress, in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; also, would wait on a lady and do hairdressing; the best of City reference can be given from her last place; can be seen or addressed for two days. Call at No. 139 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins beautifully and flute; is a very neat seamstress; has long and satisfactory City reference from the first families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., third floor, for a few days.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of every style; wages $7 to $8. Also her niece, good chambermaid and seamstress; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 168 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a steady, active man, who understands his business perfectly well. Can be highly recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address C. M., No. 885 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; lived 7 years in her last place. Call at No. 366 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; makes excellent bread; is competent to do the work of a genteel family, City or Brooklyn; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man, who has got the best of City references. Any commands for H. C. Warton will meet with due attention by calling at Mr. BAILEY'S drug store, No. 9 Bible House, 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or as nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, lately landed; is quick at the needle, does embroidery; wages $4. Call at No. 150 29th-st., west of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry, and game, soups, pastry and bread; to be seen till suited, at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD COOK IN A hotel or large boarding house in the city or country, by a very competent young woman who knows her business thoroughly, and who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair-dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 209 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a young infant, or doing chamberwork. Apply to No. 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, is a first-rate cook, has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 91 Greenwich-av., near 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A REspectable young man who perfectly understands his business. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable City references given. Apply at No 107 East 13th-st., near 3d av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing or waiting; the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 65 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FARMER.—A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED REFERences desires a place, (distance no object;) his capabilities consist of farming in general—caring cattle of all descriptions; is a capable hand over horses, and a neat driver; takes pleasure in trying to please his employer; two years and a-half in his last place; wages not so much an object as a good steady home. Apply personally at No. 307 Bowery, or address B. N., for a week, at same number.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 237 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS waiter in a private family. Can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 811 Broadway.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN OBtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, also to assist with children; one who can come well recommended. Apply at No. 24 Gramercy-park, between the hours of 11 and 4 this day.

WANTED—AGENTS, SALESMEN, AND COUNTRY Peddlers to sell some new articles. Call at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 46.

WANTED—A CANVASSER BY AN OLD AND well-established concern. Address A. H. C. *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in teaching, wishes to employ a part of his time in giving instruction, either in a school or to private pupils, in chemistry or in mathematics; also, in Latin or in Greek. He is a graduate of College and can give the very best of city references in addition to College testimonials as to his character and ability. Address TEACHER, Station D., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF LONG AND SUCcessful experience as a private tutor wishes to employ an hour or more daily in teaching. He would also accept room and board where his services will be received as compensation. He can refer to the first families in the City as to his character and ability. Address X, *Times* office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUation as daily or resident Governess in a quiet family. Is well accustomed to teach English, French and music, and can give respectable references as to capacity, &c. Address C. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME pupils to instruct in English, French, German and Italian. References given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 3,805, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUation to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.—A special meeting will be held, at the small chapel of the University, WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 7 P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Medical Society. By order.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. LL. D., President.
C. F. HEYWOOD, M. D., Recording Secretary.

PUTNAM CHAPTER NO. 8, O. U. A.—A public meeting will be held at their rooms, corner of Ludlow and Grand sts., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 20 1858. Oration by HENRY GUERNSEY, M. D. Music by the American Vocalists. Members of the Order are invited to attend and bring their friends. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock. By order,

E. R. SPROUL, Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT'S ADDRESS

ON

"THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON,"

Under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, the proceeds to be devoted to the "Mount Vernon Fund."

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1858, doors open at 6½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets to Family Circle, 75 cents; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.

To be had at WILLIAM HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M to 4 o'clock P. M., and at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from 5 to 9 o'clock P. M.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Ch'n Lecture Com.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The Board of Direction refer with pleasure to the subjoined correspondence, and are authorized to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will repeat, under their auspices, his address upon *The Character of Washington* at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund. By order of the Board.

HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr., Cor. Secretary.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

Dear Sir: As we have long been aware of the high purpose which animates your heart, of making the "Home of Washington" the property and care of that great Commonwealth for which he so truly lived and served, we would on our own behalf, and on that of our fellow-citizens, beg leave to express sympathy and cooperation with you in that great undertaking, and do therefore respectfully request that, if consistent with your other engagements, you would consent to repeat in our midst, the address upon "The Character of Washington," the sentiments of which we recall with such grateful remembrance.

(SIGNED)

George Bancroft,
Wilson G Hunt,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Horace Webster,
Winfield Scott,
Valentine Mott,
Moses H. Grinnell,
James Winslow,
Peter Cooper,
Shepherd Knapp,
Geo. S Robbins,
Stewart Brown,
William Wood,
Robt. B. Minturn,
Edmund Coffin,
H. W. Bellows,
Chas F. Milnor,
John H. Gourlie,
Ab'm S. Hewitt,
Thos. Tileston,
B. F. Dawson,
Sch'ler Livingston,
William Adams,
John Ward,
Henry L. Pierson,
Abram M. Cozzens,
James M Brown,
Francis L. Hawks,
Joseph Lawrence,
William Hoge,
Caleb O Halsted,
Henry A. Oakley,
C. H. Dabney,
Henry Oothout,
Anson G. Phelps,
John A. Stevens,
W. Butler Duncan,
Dan'l T Willetts,
Joseph Stuart,
John J. Crane,
Jas. T. Soutter,
Simeon Baldwin,
John A. Dix,
F. S Cutting,
Elwood Walter,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Charles O'Conor,
E W. Dunham,
Auguste Belmont,
John A. Appleton,
Isaac H. Bailey,
J. C. B. Davis,
Augustus Schell,
Chas. W. Leupp,
R. M. Bonney,
Wm. P. Wright,
A. E. Silliman,
John J. Palmer,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
J. Punnett,
David Thompson,
John J. Cisco,
Thomas H. Faile.

BOSTON, Dec 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the wish expressed in your communication this day received by me, I shall have much pleasure in repeating my Address on the "Character of Washington," in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Gratefully acknowledging the obliging terms in which your invitation is conveyed,

I remain, Gentlemen,
Most respectfully yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

HON. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL deliver a lecture, (subject: *The World not a Failure*,) for the benefit of the Mission Sabbath School and the poor, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Astor House, CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway, and at the door.

HEAR REV. DR. WILEY'S LECTURE THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church in 43d-st near 8th-av. Subject—*China, its Religious and Political State and Prospects*. Tickets, 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET—No. 168—Brown-stone 3-story house, 18¾x48, lot 18¾x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 13—Two-story frame house 21x40, lot 25x98¾.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 15—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

CORNELIA-STREET—No. 28—Two first-class tenant brick houses, built in the very best manner.

A FARM—Near Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, 28½ acres of productive land, 6 acres salt meadows.

For further particulars apply to BERNARD & FABREQUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE property is offered for sale at low prices: The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner, being 32 feet wide by 45 feet deep, the lot 94 feet deep. The house contains all the modern improvements.

Also, two brown-stone front houses, situated on the north side of 17th st., east of the 2d-av., and nearly opposite Stuyvesant-square. This location is a very desirable one, and the houses are finished complete, with all the modern improvements.

Also, the house known as No. 72 East 29th-st., between the 3d and Lexington avs., well located and neatly finished.

Also, a first-class four-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 44 East 36th-st., east of 4th-av., one of the best sites on Murray Hill.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, Eastern District, two stories and basement, situate on 4th-st., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from the Ferries. Terms liberal. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH CARriage house and stables, in Westchester County, 40 minutes from City Hall by railroad or steamboat, one minute walk from dépôt; location healthy, and in every respect a respectable, neat, convenient and economical residence; a large and choice selection of fruit; will be sold cheap as the owner is going West. Apply to WM. R. STAFFORD, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THAT VERY superior four-story brown-stone basement house, No. 27 East 35th-st.; built in the very best manner, containing all the modern improvements; one of the best locations in the City. Price $11,000, $6,000 can remain. Inquire of the owner, J.C. SARES, No. 43 St. Mark's-place, or No. 662 4th-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT substantial brick house, pleasantly situated two blocks from Madison-square, newly painted throughout and replete with every modern improvement. If applied for immediately, will be sold low. Price $8,750. Apply to W. H. LUSH, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL SMALL, NEAT BROWNstone front houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; the houses are three stories in height with balconies, and finished with all the modern improvements; they will be sold at a reasonable price, and the terms made easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—THE DWELLing in Brooklyn occupied by advertiser. Wanted, as first payment, a snug country house, with a few acres, worth two or three thousand dollars; balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 2½ William-st., between 10 and 2, to CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND basement, brown-stone front, house No. 44 East 36th-st., East of 4th-av., on one of the best sites on Murray Hill. Terms liberal. Apply on the premises from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP stone front houses, between 34th and 35th sts., on the east side of Lexington-av., Murray Hill; beautifully located and finished; will be sold right. Inquire on the premises, of ARNOLD & MOWBRAYS.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES on Murray Hill. Apply to E. HANFORD, Architect, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT AT ASTORIA—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a handsome Gothic cottage, near the steamboat landing, with four rooms on each floor, with boudoirs, dressing rooms, &c.; has a garden with choice fruit and a stable adjoining. The Brooklyn and Williamsburg stages pass the door. Apply at No. 195 Water-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, with the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVEstory building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front house, with all the modern improvements, situated No. 50 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply to F. C. LIGHTE, 421 Broome-st.

TO LET.—THE MODERN BUILT STORE NO 89 Liberty st., near Broadway, from Feb. 1. Apply to C. & U. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET IN NO. 535, near Spring-st. They are now occupied by Madame MALHERBE, and are particularly desirable for milliners. The three upper stories are partitioned into parlors and lodging rooms.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 13th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL GENteel family, wishing to economize, would like to take a furnished house and pay rent in board, or would hire three or four rooms partly furnished. Parties wishing to make either arrangement with a prompt, permanent tenant will address, with location, terms, &c., MERCHANTMEN, *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—A RESIDENCE IN THE country, at a moderate rent, within 30 miles of New-York, and near the Hudson River or Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to JAMES HENDERSON, No. 13 Cliff-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—AMBROTYPING AND Photographing rooms in some New-England manufacturing town or village, or thriving Western town. Address, with size of rooms and lowest terms, AMBROTYPE, &c., Box No. 2,814 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in East Chester, situated about 1¼ miles from the Bronxville Station on the Harlem Railroad, about two miles from Mt. Vernon on the New-Haven Railroad, and about 3 miles from New-Rochelle. The house is nearly new, and commands a view of Long Island Sound. Good barn, carriage-house, &c., together with about 40 acres of land, which is in a high degree of cultivation. For further particulars apply to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 6 Barclay-st., or to WM. E. COLLIS, at No. 162 South st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT GLENWOOD, YONKERS—A substantial, well built brick dwelling-house, with stable and every convenience attached, for a gentleman's residence, within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. The garden is complete with fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery of the very best; the ground laid out in artistic style, shaded by a beautiful grove of trees; a choice place, in a desirable location, commanding a view of the Hudson River for miles. Apply to JAMES C. CARTER, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 60 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIdence in Westchester County, 12 miles from Madison-square, on the Albany Post-road, half way between Yonkers and Riverdale Station, with 4 to 7 acres; the house is new and large, with all the necessary out-buildings; location entirely healthy. Inquire at No. 7 Madison-av., before 10 o'clock in the morning.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—AT THE FIFTY-second anniversary meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York, held at the Astor House, Dec. 22, 1857, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
First Vice-President—WILLIAM M. EVARTS.
Second Vice-President—HENRY A. HURLBUT.

Counselors.

Charles A. Stetson, Edwin D. Morgan,
Silas K Everett, Frederick G. Thurston.

Assistant Counselors.

Moses H. Grinnell, L. G. Lockwood,
George S. Stephenson, Wm. M. Blakeman, M. D.,
Fos. E. Lockwood, Charles H. Leonard,
Edwin J. Brown, S. N. Stebbins.

Treasurer—Luther S. Wyman.
Secretary—L. P. Hubbard.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Officers, the following Committees and Physicians were appointed:

Finance Committee.

H. A. Hurlbut, C. A. Stetson,
S. K. Everett.

Charity Committee.

Le Grand Lockwood, Wm. N. Blakeman, M. D.,
S. N. Stebbins, C. H. Leonard,
E. J. Brown, R. E. Lockwood.

Physicians.

Jared Linsly, Ovid P. Wells, James O. Pond,
H. D. Bulkley, Sam'l T. Hubbard, John O. Stone,
Willard Parker, Horace Green, Alex. B. Whiting,
Alonzo Calkins, W. N. Blakeman, Wm R. Donaghe,

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., a plot containing forty-three acres of the best quality of land, with an abundance of shade trees, mostly hickory, and plenty of fruit. It is situated on the Post-road and runs to the water, where there is excellent accommodation for keeping boats, and the [illegible] advantages connected with Long Island Sound; and in the neighborhood of first-class improvements. [illegible] been under-drained in the most substantial [illegible] a new stable of stone and barn of wood. No other improvements except the old farm-house, but in every respect ready for a dwelling, and it is believed unsurpassed in all the advantages required in a country place. For further particulars, inquire at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 23 William-st.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb 10, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of GEORGE DURYEA, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Greene County, containing 96 acres of tillage land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling-houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE—1,070 ACRES OF THE VERY BEST farming land on Long Island Railroad, 38 miles from New-York, 200 acres under the highest cultivation, balance heavy growth of hickory, chestnut, oak and locust; 3,000 choice fruit trees 4 houses and numerous outbuildings; brick yard with clay and sand in abundance; soil very productive and easily worked; location unsurpassed for villa sites, health and beautiful views of the Bay and Ocean. The whole or part at a great bargain.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY HAVING A pleasant house with modern improvements would let 2 or 3 pleasant rooms to single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady. Address PARTIAL BOARD, *Times* office.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELL-furnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No 86 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A PLAIN, RESPECTABLE party, consisting of gentleman, wife and three grown sons would be glad to arrange for board (partial board for the gentlemen) in some quiet family where comfort is regarded rather than fashion. Location not below 8th-st. Their requirements being moderate, the terms must correspond say $100 per month. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,658 Post Office.

NO. 3 FIFTH-STREET.—A PLEASANT room and bedroom, suitable for a small family or two or three gentlemen, where there are a few boarders; also a small room for a lady, who would be willing to teach a little girl the piano forte for part payment, at $4 per week, with fuel and gas included, convenient to the 3d and 4th-av. cars.

NO. 121 BLEECKER-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Delightful rooms can be obtained on first and second floors, front, in suites, with board. Also, very pleasant rooms, with fire, for gentlemen, large and small. Gas, bath, &c. House newly furnished throughout; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

772 BROADWAY, N E. CORNER NINTH-STREET.—Furnished rooms, (single or in suites,) with or without board, full or partial. Private table if desired. Terms moderate. Respectable parties with good references only need apply. Two large parlors on the first floor to let.

NO. 146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A SUIT OF rooms on second floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. Terms adapted to the times. References exchanged.

TO LET.—BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, for one or two families, can be obtained by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st. Private table, if preferred; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One or two very desirable suites of rooms, unexpectedly vacated, furnished or unfurnished, can be had by applying immediately. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 93 West 42d st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

NO. 832 BROADWAY—BETWEEN 12TH AND 13th sts., furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen with or without partial board, or to a family with a private table. References exchanged.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM BANK-BOOK IN hands of a clerk, on the way from No. 89 Beekman-st. to the Fulton Bank, Benedict & Co.'s check on Union Bank, for $426 40; Smith & Allison's check on Newark Bank, $200; a draft dated at Detroit, on Park Bank, $50; and one $50 and five $20 bills of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, L. I. A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the money. The payment of the checks having been stopped, the public are cautioned against receiving them.

RUSSELL & ERWIN, Manufacturing Company,
No. 89 Beekman-st.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM STORE NO. 3 College-place, on the night of Jan. 14, about eight hundred pounds black sewing silk, and about fifty pounds colored silk, manufactured by J. P. Beaux & Co. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the silk, or $250 for the detection and conviction of the thieves. J. C. HOWE & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 4TH OF DECEMber last, with other property belonging to the undersigned, a DEPOSITOR'S BOOK, No. 57,389, of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. The book is of no value to any one but the owner, and he will be obliged to whoever will leave it at the office of the New-York *Times*.

C. A. WATERMAN.

LOST—LAST SUNDAY, IN COMING FROM ST. Clement's Church, Amity-st., through Macdougal and Bleecker sts. to Varick place, A GOLD ENAMELED BRACELET. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 12 Varick-place, Sullivan-st., or Merchants' Bank, No. 42 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., in one of the New Haven cars, a buckskin purse, containing some $25. The finder will please leave it at No. 362 Bowery, and receive the thanks of the loser and the above reward.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

JOHN DENNER, LICENSED NIGHT-SCAVENGER.—Orders received at No. 44 Chatham-st., up stairs, and at No. 294 East 12th-st., and will be punctually attended to.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover-sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the dépôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February prox.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons.

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
On West Twenty-sixth-st.—5 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 80, 162, 164, 166 and 168.
On West Twenty-fifth-st.—2 valuable brick houses and lots, Nos. 171 and 171½.
On West Twenty-fifth st.—1 valuable brick house and lot, with shop in rear, 100 feet east of 8th av., south side of the street.
On Southwest Corner of Madison-av. and Thirty-second-st.—A splendid 4-story brown-stone house and lot.
On West Thirty-fourth st.—The elegant brown-stone house and lot No. 167.
On West Forty-sixth-st.—5 valuable lots on south side, 100 feet west of 6th av.
Terms very liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau st

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Fine Old Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c.—Part of the stock of an importer; every article warranted to agree with the catalogue and sample, consisting of very superior old Madeira, of various vintages from 1830 to 1856; sherries of a high character, of various vintages; old London Dock port, Sandeman's, etc.; very fine Malmsey, Scotch and Irish whisky, gin and Jamaica rum, Hennessy, Otard, Sazarac, Cognac, Seignette and other brandies of various vintages; also, about 6,000 genuine imported Havana cigars.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURS, SKINS, &c., being the balance of the stock of a bankrupt concern, removed from Broadway for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 20, a complete assortment of the above, (all manufactured expressly for Broadway sales and being the finest lot of Furs offered this season,) comprising Hudson Bay sable, mink, otter, lynx, ermine, beaver, mountain martens, fitch and seal cardinals, capes, circulars, victorines, tippets, cuffs, muffs, gloves, mantillas, gents' furs, caps, mufflers, gauntlets, chest preservers, &c. Also, buffalo, wolf, bear, and other robes. Sale positive, by order of the assignee, M. A. DeWitt, Esq.

F. Nash, Auctioneer.

WE DIRECT THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of buyers in want of splendid household furniture, works of art, &c., to the large and extensive variety to be found in the elegant five-story residence No 51 West 16th-st., to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 21 at 10½ o'clock. This sale will afford housekeepers an excellent opportunity to obtain the most costly description of elegant solid rosewood and mahogany furniture, at prices corresponding with the times. We advise all those in want to take advantage of the present opportunity and purchase their supply. For full particulars of this great sale, see *Herald*.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—STOCK OF AMERICAN HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, 21st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (by order of the assignees,) the entire balance of a stock of American hardware, cutlery and heavy goods. For particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer*. Also, to pay advances, 1 case round cast steel, 1 Holmes & Butter iron safe, large size; 4 cases guns and pistols, 50 dozen grain scythes, 1,500 pounds rolled plate hinges, 10 casks planters' hoes. Catalogues now ready. Terms cash; city funds.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, JAN. 21, at No. 128 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, china, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 Broad-st., regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see Catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express*.

John Jacobs, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—L. JACOBS & CO. WILL sell THIS DAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 407 Broadway, gold and silver watches, the closing stock of a retail store, by catalogue. Well worthy the attention of buyers.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by Charles A. Swift, late of Yale College, and James Richards, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOOK-KEEPING.—MERCANTILE HOUSES, desirous of economizing in expense, may hear of a competent accountant, who would like to write up and keep their journal and ledger monthly. A set of commission books preferred. Terms reasonable. Inquire of J. TORREY, Esq., No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, tutors, and governesses. Schools with pupils, parents with School circulars, and teachers with engagements. Schools and School copartnerships bought and sold on commission. Wanted, a gentleman to teach music and French; salary, $400. Also, a governess to teach German, music, and English. Apply to SMITH & BOYD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERB AND ELEGANT FOUR ROUND cornered seven-octave rosewood piano for sale, finished in great style and splendor by a celebrated firm of the City, with magnificent scalloped keys, splendid tone, legs carved in rich design; perfect throughout—made for the owner expressly, and warranted for two years. Price $245, cost $400—an absolute bargain. Apply, after 7 A. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. N. B.—Has packing case, and will be made an object if purchased immediately.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible]-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. [illegible]-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood carved piano, made by premium maker and warranted, superb brilliant tone, and cost $480; been used a few months; will be sold very low. Inquire No. 341 [illegible]-st. Only reason: want of funds.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 38, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of A. MACVEY, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

The officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ELIPHALET BOOTMAN, }
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } School Officers of the
MATHIAS CLARK, } Eighth Ward.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairs of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst., and for the repairing of the old and furnishing of new furniture as may be required. Plans, specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the [illegible].
New-York, Jan. 9, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$15.000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE wanted on a large estate worth four times that amount, at ten per cent per annum, (the legal rate in the State where the property is located.) Interest to be paid semi-annually in this City. For full particulars of the property, bondsmen, &c., apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William st.

DECOPPET & CO., NO. 19 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale $25,000 New-York Central Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, due in 1864, interest payable June 15, and Dec 15. They are in bonds of $5,000 each, and are transferable by assignment.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—ANY ONE having acceptances against the above Company under $1,000, and will sell them cheap for cash, can find a purchaser by directing for JAMES THACKERAY, Post-Office, Section D, Bible House.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Cleveland and Toledo Railroad will be closed on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., and opened on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.
New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York. For sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

$8.000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN, $1,600 to sell, $45,000 and $50,000 wanted, by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TREASURY NOTES PURCHASED BY
SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
New Office, No. 10 Wall-st.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell, Denning Duer, Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing, J. Steward, Jr., Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell, Robt. B. Minturn, Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing, Reuben Withers, Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar, Edwd. C. Center, Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan, Josiah Oakes, Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe, Jos. Galliard, Jr., Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend, Jas. M. Waterbury, J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren, Wm. H. Cary, J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary, George T. Adee, John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton, John J. Astor, Jr.,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and less than $500, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upward, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business, at the Bank.

Extra.—Also, an extra dividend at one-half of the above named rates will be allowed, and paid in the same manner.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
JAMES MILLS, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1858.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered the interest to be paid, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after the 18th inst. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only, 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
Washington R. Vermilye, }
John S. Dickerson, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be deemed principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—NO. 67 BLEECKER-st.—Jan. 13, 1858. Under the provisions of the by-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have declared an interest due to depositors for the six months ending Jan. 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums of $500 and upwards, an interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. J. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
Oswego, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Company, }
No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings,) New-York. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST DUE Jan. 20, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

Mechanics' Banking Association,
Jan. 18, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS Bank has resumed business, and is prepared to receive deposits. J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, NO. 200 Chambers-st., near Erie Railroad Dépôt, offer at cash prices, of our curing—
SMOKED HAMS.
SMOKED SHOULDERS.
SMOKED BEEF.
MESS PORK.
PRIME PORK.

JOHN C. BERGH, NO. 10 WALL-STREET, Office Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
COMMISSIONER FOR
New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
Michigan, Wisconsin,
Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. Bailey, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. Kidder, Resident Engineer.

13,200 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $3; 7 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $.1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Bellows Fall's Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler, Wm. Thomas,
Southworth Shaw, A. G. Farwell & Co.,
Wm. T. Hart, E. D. Brigham & Co.,
O. D. Ashley, Russell J. Parker,
John C. Watson, Charles J. Hendee,
L. T. Stoddard, J. W. Baldwin,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins, Peter Harvey,
A. & A. Jacobs, E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
W. E. Greeley, Charles Lane,
Charles A. Read, Luke Fay,
Henry Rice, H. W. Suter, Trustee,
J. Kendall, J. E. M. Gilley,
John H. Jenks,
Jan. 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF SACRAMENTO County Court-house and Jail Bonds, of the Funded Debt of 1855: Take notice, that I have, in accordance with an act of the Legislature approved April 29, 1857, set apart the sum of eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, ($11,585 78,) for the purpose of redeeming said Bonds, and will receive bids for the surrender of said Bonds on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the County Treasurer's office, in Sacramento City, at 12 o'clock, and will accept such bids as will cancel the greatest amount of Bonds. No bids will be received at more than par value.
MORG. MILLER,
County Treasurer of Sacramento County.
County Treasurer's Office, Dec 14, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—New-York, Jan. 13, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on the 12th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

WM. H. ASPINWALL, ANSON LIVINGSTON,
JAMES J. JONES, JOHN Q. JONES,
ROBERT RAY, FELIX INGOLDSBY,
JAMES N. COBB, PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY, DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG, JOSEPH SAMPSON,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reëlected President of the Company. JOHN H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company. MOSES M. STRONG, President,
George W. Strong, Secretary,
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred a resolution to inquire into the expediency of taking up and relaying the Russ pavement in Broadway, so as to obviate the difficulties now experienced in traveling on said street, will meet at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. All parties interested are invited to attend.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, Chairman.

Continental Bank, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

Market Fire Insurance Co., Office No. 37 Wall-st., }
New-York, Jan. 12, 1858. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

MR. GEORGE SNOW, FOR SEVERAL years in my employ, is no longer authorized to transact business of any kind for me or in my name.
FRANCIS HART, No. 63 Courtlandt-st.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 14 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers are appointed to sail from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, noon.
New-York, McMillan.

FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Cumming, Jan. 16.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Feb. 13.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. Wotton, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20,	Feb. 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. Comstock, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. Shannon, Commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the passengers at 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M. The EUROPA will sail 3d February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffens and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Fall Arrangements—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¼ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¼ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:20 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

At this season of the year, when every one feels the necessity of taking some antiseptic and alterative medicine, the pure extract of Sarsaparilla will be found the most effectual remedy in the world for purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, and insuring the healthy action of the stomach and bowels.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway. Sold also by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from
No. 59 Barclay-st.
TO NO. 10 WALL-STREET.
THIS COMPANY, having a Capital of
$200,000,
and a large SURPLUS securely invested, continues to receive applications and to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on the most liberal terms.

The old office will be kept open for the accommodation of customers. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5.000 TO $25,000.—WANTED—A PARTY having an equal or greater amount of capital, but with more business and facilities to extend it than available money, time, or reliable help to attend to it properly, would take a partner, of good character and capacity, in an established exchange and banking business, with peculiar advantages, and prospects of making a large fortune. Address Box No. 4,675 Post-Office.

NEW HOTEL FOR A GOOD TENANT.—The subscriber has a fine corner down town, east of Broadway, on which he wants to erect a hotel or lodging house of about 170 rooms, on the European plan, or any other most desirable, and wants to find an occupant before he proceeds to build. Address, with name and references, box No. 217 Jersey City Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—One of the finest stores in Canal-street will be leased on a long term to any responsible party who may be prepared to purchase a stock of dry goods in first-rate condition, at a real bargain, and on favorable terms. Address
JAMES A. SPENCER, Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,250 general Post-Office.

TO GROCERS.—A FAMILY GROCERY, WITH good stock, the best store and best stand below 20th-st., in 3d av., for sale, as the owners wish to engage in other business. Apply at once to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. Woodhull, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 5 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL,
No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain Thomas Lyon, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Jan. 27.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

Notice to California Bond-holders.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs, against WM. CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec 10 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1858.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja19-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FERDINAND MAYER, AUGUST MERKEL, and VINCENT MAYER, against WILLIAM H. RANLETT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, with interest from the 22d day of March, 1852, on the sum of fifty-two dollars, and from the 29th day of March, 1856, on the sum of eighty dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d15-1w6wW

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MATTHEW MORRISON and JAMES BEACOM against FELIX SLEAVIN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Fulton-street, (opposite the City Hall,) in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 22d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858.
JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing summons and the complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
ja6-1aw6wW* JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja6-1aw10wW* No. 118 Nassau st., City of New-York.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held for the State of New-York at the City Hall in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of January, 1858—Present, Hon. H. HOGEBOOM, Justice. GEORGE COOK against WILLIAM HENINGTON.—On reading papers in this cause, and on motion of John Percy, plaintiff's attorney, ordered that the defendant, William Henington, show cause at a Special Term of this Court, to be held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of January instant, 1858, why an execution to collect the sum of $241 71, with interest from the 21st day of October, 1839, should not be issued upon the judgment in this cause against the defendant, and it appearing to this Court that personal notice could not be served upon the defendant, it is further ordered that service of this order be made upon the defendant, by publishing the same in the New-York *Times* for three successive days prior to the 23d day of January. (Copy.)
R. BABCOCK, Clerk.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
ja13-1aw10wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 28, 1857. SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, }
c7-1aw6mW* CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. FRANCIS KELLY, }
o14-1aw6mW* PHILIP REILLY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO, Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN.
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CHATELLIER, DOMINGE & SPENCE, is, in consequence of the death of Mr. Paul E. Dominge, this day dissolved. The business will, from this date, be conducted in the name and firm of CHATELLIER & SPENCE.
JAMES F. CHATELLIER,
WILLIAM SPENCE.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEDHAM & BOWMAN for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, notes and exchange, and have taken an office at No. 39 William-st., where they will be happy to see their friends. Loans negotiated.
New-York, Jan. 18, 1858. THOMAS S. NEDHAM,
THOMAS H. BOWMAN.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN INTO partnership Mr. JAMES HUTCHINSON, the business will be conducted hereafter under the firm of DAVID MOFFAT & CO.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1858.
DAVID MOFFAT.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 90 William-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY TAKING MORPHINE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at the Hebrew Hospital, in Twenty-eighth street, upon the body of ABRAHAM MYERS, who committed suicide by taking morphine. The deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 14th inst., and a solution of morphine was prescribed to be taken at intervals in small quantities. After taking two or three doses during the day, he swallowed the remainder at night, and died on the following day. The deceased was a German, 34 years of age, and had been in this country but a few months.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning, floating in the water at the foot of pier No. 6, North River. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

[Advertisement.]

☞ MR. "TOODLES."—Who will not desire to witness MR. F. S. CHANFRAU to-night in his inimitable personation of this eccentric character at PURDY'S National Theatre? All the world will of course be there. Mr. CHANFRAU will also appear as "Mose Morrison," in his local drama of "Linda the Cigar Girl," which commences the entertainment. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, and all the company, also, take part in the performance of "Wallace, the Hero of Scotland."

[Advertisement.]

CEMENT ROOFING.

The subscribers are owners for this city and vicinity for W. E. CHILD'S & CO.'S PATENT CEMENT, with which they will cover new or old roofs in the most workmanlike manner, and warrant them FIRE PROOF and WATER-TIGHT. This is the best article in use for repairing old, leaky tin or shingle roofs. The best of references can be seen at our office.

J. DITTO & CO., No. 1,126 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Public speakers and singers can use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, as freely as requisite—containing no opium or anything that can injure the system. They are invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incident to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A REAL AMERICAN DRAMA AT LAST.—The "Pioneer Patriot," at Barnum's Museum, has made its mark at once. Never was success more complete. Audiences in a frenzy of delight. Cheers of enthusiastic applause. Shouts of universal laughter. Tears of sympathy in every eye. This great piece repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Sallow cheeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the face and forehead—all these proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentle, but thorough and irresistible, remedies.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19.

$2,000 United St. 6s, '62..105¾	400 N. Y. Central R. R. 79
5,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '60..100½	200 do........b3 79
11,500 N. Y. St. 6s, '72..111	350 do........78⅞
1,500 Ohio St. 6s, '60..100	100 do........b15 79
7,000 do..........97¾	100 do........s10 78⅞
3,000 N. Car. State 6s..94¼	100 do........s10 78⅝
3,000 Cal. State 7s, '70. 72	100 do........s60 78⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s..b30 84⅛	250 do........b10 78⅝
20,000 do........b10 84½	250 do........78⅝
25,000 do.........b3 84⅜	200 do........s10 78⅞
4,000 do..........c 84⅜	200 do........b60 79
5,000 do........b30 84¼	120 Erie Railroad.......20⅛
1,000 do..........84⅜	250 do..........20¼
1,500 N.Y.Cen R R.7s, 95¼	50 do........b30 20⅝
5,000 E.R.3d Mt. b's '83 69⅞	100 Harlem Railroad......6⅜
4,000 do..........70	10 N. H. & Hartfd. R..114
1,000 E.R.R.C. B's 1871 37	100 Reading R.R.....b10 55⅞
2,000 Harlem R. 2d Mt. 63	300 do.........s3 55⅝
2,000 Ill. C. R. bonds..89¾	300 do..........56
9,500 do..........90	100 do.......at60d 56¼
6,000 do..........89¾	200 do........s30 56
5,000 Ill. F. B. w't. priv 85	100 do........s10 56⅛
17 Ill.C.July Rights.102	200 do.........b3 56⅛
3,000 La C. 2d mtg. bs. 54	500 do........s10 56
16,000 La C.& M. L.G.B. 43	500 do........b10 56
3,000 do.......s30 42½	10 M. S. & N. Ind. R.R. 20
44 Bank of America...105¼	21 Illinois Cen R. R.s5 91
5 Bank of S. of N. Y. 97	100 do.......stwk 91½
8 Hanover Bank.....79	150 do.........b3 92
30 Park Bank.......90	50 do........b30 92
5 Imp. & Trad. Bank. 97	150 do..........92
135 Metropolitan Bank.101¾	150 do........b30 92½
20 Am. Ex. Bank.....100	120 Clev. and Tol. R.R. 42
10 Canton Company...20¾	400 do..........42¼
145 Cumb. Coal Co.....12¾	400 do..........42⅛
150 do........s60 12½	400 do........s10 42
300 do........b15 13	50 Gal. and Chi. R.b60 71
150 do........b60 13	20 Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R... 68
50 do..........c 12¾	5 do..........67¼
10 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 69	125 do..........67½
25 do..........69½	50 do..........67⅜
105 La C. & Mil. R. R...11¼	25 do..........67¼
300 do..........11⅜	48 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 8
100 do........s30 11¼	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74..100	163 N.Y. Cent. R.R.....78½
6,000 Michigan St. 6s..94	50 do........s10 78⅛
8,000 Missouri St. 6s...84⅛	100 Erie R. R.........19¾
20,000 do........b30 84⅛	561 do..........19⅝
10,000 do........stw 84⅜	100 Panama R'd.....b60 90
2,000 Cal. St. 7s, '75....72	65 Mich. Central RR. 54¼
10,000 Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr	30 do..........54½
ct. 1st Mtg.S F C.B. 93	100 Illinois Cent. R.R... 92
3,000 La C.&Mil.L.G.B. 43¼	94 Chic.& Rock I.R.R. 67¼
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R 7s 95½	50 do........b60 67⅝
1,000 Hud.Riv R,1st m. 98	25 do........b30 67⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S'g F.bs. 60	335 La Crosse & Mil.R...11¼
30 Del. & Hud C. Co. 111	100 do..........11⅜
15 do..........111¼	50 Mil. & Miss. R.R....30
30 Pacific M. St. Co.....69½	100 Harlem Railroad...6⅛
55 do..........69	350 do..........6
250 Cumb. Coal Co..b60 13	80 Mich.S.&N.In R.R. 19¾
100 do..........12¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Sacramento City 10s	Int. add.	54
$5,000 New Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	77½
$1,000 City of Lexington 6s	Int. add.	40
$2,000 Madison City (Wis.) Bonds, 7s	Int. add.	50
$4,000 Mill. and Mississippi 8s	Int. add.	53¼
$4,000 Ch. St. Paul and F. du Lac 7s	Int. add.	32
$16,000 Cin., Wilming. and Z'ville 7s	Int. add.	15
$1,000 Yuba County (Cal.) 10s	Int. add.	60
10 shares American Exchange Bank		99¾
5 shares Continental Bank		95½
13 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company		145
18 shares New World Fire Insurance Co		84½
10 shares Home Insurance Co		150½
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co		110
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co		86
9 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co		85
20 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co		84½
32 shares East River Fire Insurance Co		90
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		69½
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		68½
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		69
10 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad		66½
15 shares Reading Railroad Co		55½
25 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad		41
10 shares American Express Co		88¾
15 shares American Express Co		88½
5 shares American Express Co		88½
60 shares American Transportation Co		20
200 shares Branton Machine Co		5
66 shares Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R		10½
100 shares Del. Lackawanna & Western R.R		20½
10 shares New-York and New-Haven R.R		50½
20 shares Sixth Avenue R.R		103½
5 shares American Express Co		91½
19 shares American Exchange Bank		100
20 shares Irving Bank		92½
20 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		95
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co		84½
30 shares New-York Equit. Fire Ins. Co		163@164
5 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co		90
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co		87½
7 shares Union India Rubber Co		15

TUESDAY, Jan. 19—P. M.

The mail by the *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool Jan. 2, was delivered from our Post-Office early this morning. The private mercantile and banking accounts are of a cheerful tone, but not differing materially from the public advices. Two or three descriptions American Stocks are quoted, at the latest hour, better than by the Halifax dispatch. We hear of sales of Illinois Central Bonds as high as 82 ⅌ cent. Sterling, and of Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents. at an advance of 5 ⅌ cent. in a single day. Some Illinois Shares were sold at 96; afterwards at 95, closing 95@97 ⅌ cent. The few State Stocks in London were firmly held and were inquired for. The Cotton market was firm at Liverpool, and the trade slightly improved at Manchester. Interest was down to 5 ⅌ cent. at the Bank of France, and the Bank's reserve of Specie had run up to $55,000,000. The Bank of England reserve was up to $57,275,000, and a reduction of interest to 6 ⅌ cent., early in January, confidently looked for.

Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London, write on the subject of American Stocks:

"The more current descriptions of American Railroad Securities have participated in the general improvement in our Stock Markets. New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 80, and the Shares at 70@70¾; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage Bonds at 80; 2d Mortgage at 82¾@83; Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 85; Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cent. Construction Bonds at 77½; and the Shares at 14, 13, 12½, 11½, 10½, 8, 4, 5 and 6 discount. State Stocks are firm in price, and rather more inquired for."

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, Broker in American Stocks, London, writes:

"There has been more inquiry for Illinois Central Shares, and transactions have been active at improved rates. The proposed loan drags heavily and subscriptions are not very freely forthcoming, without a concession that the Bonds be receivable at par, in payment for future calls. Michigan Central Bonds continue in demand, are extremely scarce, and close at an advance of 5 ⅌ cent. We note transactions in New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds and Pennsylvania Central Bonds at previous rates. Yesterday a very sharp demand existed for Illinois Shares; and as holders have shown less disposition to part with them the price rapidly advanced to 4 discount. To-day the market is more quiet, and transactions have taken place at 6, 7 and 5 discount."

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., Cotton Brokers, Liverpool, report as follows of the sales of the week, stock at close of the old year, and ruling prices:

"To-day the market closes very firmly, with a good general demand, and at outside prices. Sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, 3,000 to speculators and exporters.

The total sales of the week (four days) amount to 40,190 bales, of which 26,540 are American. Speculators have taken 5,470, and exporters 2,070, leaving 32,650 bales of all kinds to the trade.

The import for same time is 35,857 bales, of which 26,400 are American.

The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 68,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY:

Fair Orleans...6⅝d.	Mid., 6¼d.	Ord., 2⅜d.@5d.
Fair Mobile...6 7-16d.	Mid., 6⅛d.	Ord., 4d. @5d.
Fair Atlantic...6 5-16d.	Mid., 6d.	Ord., 3d. @5d.

Total taken for consumption, 1857.....1,887,087 bales
Total taken for export, (actual,) 1857.. 247,546 bales
Total taken for consumption, 1856.....2,187,889 bales
Total taken for export, (actual,) 1856.. 268,000 bales

	Amer.	Brazil.	Egypt'n.	East I.	West I.	Total.
Sk. this day	198,740	36,070	15,200	145,940	4,350	400,300
Same, 1856	173,160	27,170	25,060	55,360	660	281,430

The growing ease in money matters tends to enliven the Manchester markets for Goods and Yarn, and there is a disposition to purchase, not before perceptible. The advance demanded by producers, however, checks business, and a cautious reserve is exercised in the dealings of operators, which time alone can eradicate."

Our own correspondent at Liverpool writes as follows of the retirement of the old house of RICHARDSON, BROTHERS & CO., from whose Grain circulars we have had frequent occasion, of late years, to quote:

"The circular which we send you contains the notice of the retirement from business in Liverpool of the long-established and well-known house of Messrs. RICHARDSON, BROS. & CO., who have been for many years largely engaged in the American trade. These gentlemen have retired in favor of the firm of WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., who purpose to carry on the business as heretofore, Mr. JOHN G. DALE acting for them in New-York and Philadelphia."

The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* writes:

"At the close of the year Mr. DAVID BARCLAY CHAPMAN retired from the celebrated bill-discounting firm of OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., of which, since the death of Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, he had been the senior partner. This is an event of some importance in the London money market, the transactions of that house during the recent crises having led to much public criticism. Mr. CHAPMAN, it is considered, has all along been too regardless of the character of the persons to whom he made advances, the allegation being that he looked only to the security of his own firm, and to the certainty of being able, in conjunction with other houses, to bring about a suspension of the Bank charter act in case of a pressure for money that might at any time threaten to bring them into peril. At the height of the recent crisis, when the resources of the Bank were most severely tried, this firm found itself compelled to seek assistance in the shape of a temporary advance on bills they had discounted to the amount of $4,500,000 on a single day, and it was from the fact that they had so managed or mismanaged their business as to have been brought into this position, that the chief alarm arose which led to the issue of the Government letter authorizing the Bank to put out notes beyond the limits prescribed by the charter. Although the house has probably not escaped so well on this as on former occasions of panic, especially those of 1837 and 1847, it is said that the sum in cash which falls to Mr. CHAPMAN on his withdrawal is $2,500,000.

The end of the year has also seen the retirement from business of Mr. HORSLEY PALMER, whose name is one of the most honorable among the entire body of British merchants. His partner next in years, Mr. MCKILLOP, likewise withdraws, and the firm will henceforth be DENT, PALMER & CO., the second name being that of the eldest son of Mr. HORSLEY PALMER. Mr. PALMER visited New-York in 1842, upon the attempt to repudiate the claims of the English holders of the bonds of the North American Trust Company, and the recent judgment, which, after fifteen years litigation, has resulted in the defeat of that movement must have proved a most happy event to him. He is now about seventy-nine, apparently almost as vigorous as ever, but sensible, nevertheless, of the infirmities of that period of life.

The Foreign Bill Market to-day manifested less firmness than yesterday for Sterling, and prime bills were done at 109½@109¾, 60 days. A number of the leading banking houses are remitting lightly or not at all, in gold by the *Africa*, and the aggregate shipment will fall short of the estimate of yesterday by half a million of dollars. The engagements at the ship's office this afternoon are about $1,000,000 in Gold, to which $200,000 in Silver is to be added. The Money Market is easy to-day at 6@7 ⅌ cent. at call, and 7@9 ⅌ cent. for discounts, where the paper is strictly choice. The Domestic Exchanges are easy with all the near cities; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 99¼@99½ ⅌ cent.; Boston, 99¾@par. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $55,874; paid out $53,412, and held at the close $2,876,288. The New Treasury Notes are being paid out at Washington to the public creditors and are also taken by the bankers of that city as a remittance to other points. Several parcels have been received in this City—one of $50,000 to-day, which was taken on deposit at the American Exchange Bank.

The Stock Market was again strong on the State and Railway Board list, and a large business was done at the full rates of yesterday in this direction. But for shares the demand was tame, and with one or two exceptions prices a little weaker, a disposition being shown to *Bear* the market for New-York and Erie shares, with which some of the other Railroads sympathized. Erie left off 19⅝@¾; New-York Central, 78½; Rock Island, 67¼; Toledo, 42@42½, and Panama 89@89½ ⅌ cent. Illinois Central shares active at 92 ⅌ cent., the bonds 89½@90; Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cents advanced to 93 ⅌ cent.; Missouri's, 84⅜@½. The general market steady at the close.

We learn to-day of the suspension of Mr. JAMES W. PHILLIPS, Shipping merchant of South-street, and of the assignment of Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, the well-known steamship owner, on the North River side of the City.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 18.

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	$3,261,830	$572,076	$163,660	$1,800,000
North America	2,596,318	695,952	81,323	1,000,000
Farm & Mech	3,669,000	772,000	185,000	2,000,000
Commercial	1,356,300	211,500	51,676	841,400
Mechanics	1,380,214	209,333	30,462	800,000
N. Liberties	1,254,000	151,000	37,500	500,000
Southwark	668,856	209,499	29,045	250,000
Kensington	637,596	100,811	85,900	250,000
P. Township	547,304	137,735	17,175	350,000
Western	1,220,346	209,465	25,300	418,600
Man. & Mech	903,371	110,676	87,535	544,375
Commerce	638,098	166,098	88,520	250,000
Girard	1,368,769	174,113	61,375	1,250,000
Tradesmen's	440,813	115,112	39,889	150,000
Consolidation	345,154	46,875	19,230	298,570
City	628,554	95,730	33,045	441,150
Commonwealth	152,120	40,320	9,910	155,790
Total	$21,068,652	$4,018,295	$1,046,545	$11,294,095

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	
Capital	$11,294,095	$11,294,095	
Discounts	21,302,374	21,068,652	Dec. $233,722
Specie	3,770,701	4,018,290	Inc. 247,589
Due fm other bks.	2,191,618	2,085,935	Dec. 105,683
Due to other bks.	4,453,394	4,339,676	Dec. 103,718
Deposits	11,465,253	11,512,657	Inc. 47,512
Circulation	1,011,033	1,046,545	Inc. 35,512

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the leading articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1.

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$899,848	1,145,194	1,254,472
Previously reported	1,031,039	1,680,294	649,559
Since Jan. 1	$1,930,887	2,825,488	1,904,031

The earnings of the Erie Railroad for the month of December, 1857, were............$451,857 39
Against earnings in December, 1856............537,480 97
Decrease............$85,623 58

LE HURAY & Co. quote Currency and Land Warrants as follows:

CURRENCY.

All solvent New-York State Banks, ⅜; All New-England Banks in good credit, ¼; Rhode Island, ⅜; East Jersey Banks, ¼; West Jersey Banks, ⅜@1; Philadelphia Banks, ⅜@⅜; Pennsylvania Country Bank, 1⅛@2; Baltimore City Banks, 1⅛; Maryland, 2@2½; Virginia, Old Banks, 3½; Virginia, Free Banks, 3½; North Carolina, 4½; South Carolina, 3½; New-Orleans, 2; Mobile, 2; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, 1½; Indiana Free Banks, 3; Missouri, 2; Michigan, 3; Illinois and Wisconsin, 4; Tennessee Old Bank, 7; Tennessee Free Banks, 8; Canada, 1; Philadelphia Checks, ⅜; Baltimore Checks, 1⅛; Boston Checks, ⅛.

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
160 Acres	$87	160 Acres	$92
120 Acres	77	120 Acres	82
80 Acres	85	80 Acres	90
40 Acres	90	40 Acres	100

Money Circulars for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Our last advices were 11th inst. The European news, which we have to the 2d January, continues to strengthen the opinion that the violence of the crisis is past, and the rapid accumulation at London and Paris of specie as well as of capital seeking remunerative employment outside of commerce, disclose a state of things in these cities similar to that presented by our Stock Exchange two months ago, arising from the same causes. The movement of our Stock market during the last few days, shows in a more striking manner than the previous week the distinction in the demand for investment securities and for Railroad shares. Whilst these latter, in consequence of small receipts for several months past, and embarrassments resulting therefrom, have been but moderately active and have for the most part fallen in price, State Stocks and Railroad bonds dealt in at the Stock Exchange, have been the objects of a very active demand at higher prices generally. The banks of the State of Rhode Island have resumed specie payments; it appears probable that those of Philadelphia and Baltimore will soon follow. State Stocks have been very active, and have risen as follows: Missouri 6s, 1⅞, (with sales of $1,007,000;) California 7s, of 1870 and 1875, 5; North Carolina 6s, 2; and Virginia 6s, 1 ⅌ cent. Tennessee 6s are firm; New-York and Ohio 6s have also been in good demand at an advance. City and County Bonds—We noted some sales of Memphis City 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, at from 70@71; also of Jersey City 6s and Milwaukee City 7s, without marked change in price, and in Brooklyn 6s at an advance of 3½. Railroad bonds have been generally active. The demand has been strongest for Illinois Central Constructions, at a rise of 3¼; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant bonds, at an advance of 1; Michigan Central 1st mortgage, at a rise of 7 ⅌ cent. Many others have been most moderately dealt in. Railroad shares—With the exception of Illinois Central which has risen 2, the demand is general. Those that have given rise to the principal transactions are Erie, at a decline of ⅞; Reading, of 2; New-York Central, ¼; Cleveland and Toledo, of 2; Chicago and Rock Island, of 4¾; Michigan Southern, of 1⅛; and Panama, of 1¾ ⅌ cent. Money continues very easy, at from 5@7. Discounts outside of bank are limited, without change in rates. DECOPPET & CO.

Per Africa.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Our last advices were dated 11th inst. The stock market, after two days of buoyancy, relapsed into inactivity. Sales having been made to realize the profits of the late rise, our quotations to-day are in many cases below those of last week. Railroad shares continue to be affected by the dullness of trade. On the other hand, the railroads have reason to congratulate themselves that the Winter, thus far, having been unusually mild, they are exempt from the heavy expenditures caused by frost and snow-storms for the two previous years. Investment stocks of the most current descriptions, such as those of States and the larger cities, and Illinois Central and Michigan Central first mortgages, show a marked improvement, and are being daily absorbed by our capitalists in important quantities. Our last advices from Europe are ⅌ *America*, to the 2d inst. According to a circular issued by an Agency whose sole business it is to collect information as to the position and credit of commercial houses, the number of failures and suspensions in the United States, during the late crisis, is estimated at 4,937, principally in the northern States, with debts amounting to $291,750,000, on which the final loss is set down at $140,000,000; 418 houses pay in full, with $74,293,000 of debts. The proportion of failures is 2 41-100 ⅌ cent. on the whole number of firms in business, and 3 85-100 ⅌ cent. on the total estimated indebtedness. These estimates are necessarily very vague, but we reproduce them as being the only ones thus far published. In 1841, 3,200 houses applied for the benefit of the bankrupt law, with liabilities for $443,000,000. Since the suspension of the 14th October the specie in the Banks of our five leading cities, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia Baltimore and New-Orleans, has increased $36,000,000 in the face of $17,000,000 exported to Europe, the present amount of their specie line being about $53,000,000, which is more than three times the total of $16 800,000 in October; against $30,000,000 on the 1st January, 1857. The Rhode Island Banks have just resumed specie payments; the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks will follow shortly. State Stocks have continued to improve, with a further large movement; sales over $1,000,000, three quarters being in Missouris, the next most active being California, North Carolina and Tennessees. Virginias show a rise of 1¾ ⅌ cent.; Missouri 1⅝; California, 4¼; Ohio, 1860, ⅞; North Carolina, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, ½; Michigan, sales at 92@93; Louisiana, at 86½; New-York State 6 ⅌ cent., 1865, at 106; do. 6 ⅌ cent., 1872–74, at 110@111½; United States 5 ⅌ cent., 1865, at 103, and 6 ⅌ cent., 1867, at 113. City and County Bonds—We note rather active sales in Milwaukee 7 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund, at previous rates; do. Railroad issue, at 52@53; Chicago 6s and St. Louis 6s at steady rates; Jersey City 6s at 95; Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, at 70, and St. Louis County 7 ⅌ cent., 1860, anticipation bonds, at 84. Railroad Bonds have improved, particularly Michigan Centrals. Sales active, exceeding $300,000, about two-thirds of which in Illinois Central and Michigan Central 1st mortgages, which were quoted at 85 in our last circular, advanced to 90, and are now in demand at 92, without sellers. Railroad Shares—Generally lower, excepting Illinois Central, which is 2 ⅌ cent. higher. Sales active for the two first days of the week, but dull since. Erie has declined ¾; Reading, 1⅞; Panama, 1¾; Michigan Southern, 1½; do. Preferred, ½@1; Cleveland and Toledo, 1⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 5; Galena and Chicago, 3; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 1; Cleveland, 1; Pittsburg, 2; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2⅜; Hudson River, 1¾. New-York Central and Michigan Central steady, at 78¾ and 54. Money grows daily more and more abundant on call at 5@7. First-class paper 7 ⅌ cent.; names less current, 8@10; stock coupons, 8@10. Exchanges higher, with few bills for sale. London, 109½@110; Paris, 5.16¼@5.13¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

The improving tendency which existed in our Stock Market, at the date of our last report, 5th inst., has continued throughout the greater part of the fortnight. As the natural consequence of the steady accumulation of idle capital, there is an increasing demand for investments, which is rapidly absorbing the reliable and productive securities upon the market. A marked preference is at present given to the leading State Stocks, and the transactions in these have been very large, accompanied by a material improvement in prices, which (although some slight reactions, produced by the realization of profits on speculative purchases, have taken place during the last few days) have still rather an improving tendency at the close. Railroad Shares have also been active, but the improvement in these is less decided, the current earnings still comparing unfavorably with those of last year, although the decrease in December was not, as a general rule, so great as during the two preceding months. The omission of the usual semi-annual dividends by several of the companies, has a tendency to limit investments in their stocks. The purchases are mostly of a speculative character, based upon a probability of an increase of traffic during the coming Spring, and the expectation that the reforms adopted in the management of the roads will cause any decrease in earnings from previous years to be to a considerable extent offset by the reduction in expenses.

The favorable accounts received by the late steamers from Europe, showing a total cessation of the panic, and a gradual reduction in the rates of interest, have contributed largely to the buoyancy in our Stock market. It has been further increased by the steady accumulation of specie by the banks in this City, their last returns showing an aggregate of $30,211,266, an increase during the fortnight, notwithstanding the continuance of large exports of Gold to Europe, of $1,649,320, and an excess over the largest amount held by them at any time previous to their late suspensions, of $12,300,000. The increase of loans is very moderate, amounting for the fortnight to $923,779. Since the suspension, the total increase of loans has been only $2,227,936, while in specie it is $22,368,036.

The Money market is without change. Loans on call continue abundant at 5@7, and first-class paper discounts readily at 7@10 ⅌ cent. The exports of Specie, for the fortnight, amount to $3,444,174, and the receipts of Gold, from California, to $1,607,440. For Foreign Exchanges the market is rather more active and rates firmer. The supply of first-class bills is not large. CAMMANN & CO.

New-York Central Road.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The article which we publish in relation to the New-York Central Railroad and the meeting of stockholders held at Albany, although appearing anonymously, is from the pen of a gentleman whose name has been furnished to us, and whose character is a guaranty of the accuracy of his statements.

REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK COMMITTEE.

My attention has been called to a report signed by some highly respectable gentlemen of the City of New-York, professing to give a statement of the proceedings and resolutions at a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held in the city of Albany on the 9th day of December last. The statement thus given is in many respects very inaccurate, both as regards the proceedings of the meeting and the other subjects treated of in the report; and having as a stockholder been present at that meeting, I beg leave to make some explanatory statements in relation thereto. I had intended to have this done sooner, but other indispensable engagements have prevented.

Although it probably was not so intended, the report in its general tone and style, implies, on the part of the gentlemen making it, a somewhat larger and more authorized representative character than perhaps properly belongs to them, appointed as they were, not at any general or stated meeting of stockholders, but at a voluntary meeting of a small portion only of the New-York City stockholders, brought together by an anonymous newspaper call. This is not a matter of much surprise to us residents of the rural districts, for we have had occasion before this to observe how natural and perhaps excusable it is, for gentlemen in a certain influential position in regard to business affairs in a great city like New-York, to come almost unconsciously to regard themselves as invested with a sort of general representative authority for others, and to take it for granted that no great enterprise can be well and safely conducted without the benefit of their counsels, so that they can hardly recognize as legitimate, and much less as wise, any exercise of discretion on the part of others which excludes them from a control which they feel themselves so peculiarly fitted to exercise.

In reading the report I think one cannot but be struck with the fact, that notwithstanding the tone of grave censure which pervades it and the edifying moral reflections and the vague hints and insinuations of something wrong with which it abounds, there is, nevertheless—with the exception of the expression of dissatisfaction with Mr. CORNING's course in making up the ticket and the allegation that an agent implicated in a wood fraud had been retained in the service of the Company—a remarkable want of any distinct specification of any fact indicating anything amiss, either in the condition of the Company or in the conduct or management of any of the officers or directors. As to Mr. CORNING's conduct, he is abundantly capable of making any vindication it may require, and as to the alleged fraud on the part of a wood agent, I am informed that application has been made to the Committee for more distinct information in regard to the facts and to the person to whom they refer, in order that the charge may be investigated. When gentlemen of such presumed competency and business character undertook voluntarily to arraign the executive officers of such a corporation and make its affairs the subject of public animadversion, we had a right to expect something more definite and specific—and that they would at least have sought to make themselves acquainted with the actual condition of the Company, and with the mode in which its business was conducted in all its most important departments. Had this been done, any well considered suggestions, the result of such inquiry and examination, and coming from such a source, would have been entitled to, and would have been received with great deference. No one familiar with the vast and complicated business and relations of this Company, can reasonably suppose that in the multiplied details of its management, and especially in its subordinate agencies, neglects and abuses will not sometimes occur. But the real question to be considered is, whether there is honesty, capacity and vigilance on the part of the directors and leading officers, and whether the established rules and system of business is the best that can be devised to prevent and to bring to light abuses. We look in vain through the report for any such information, or for any evidence of an attempt on the part of the Committee to obtain it. Stockholders in these times are by no means indifferent to their own interests, and will not be apt to shut their eyes to any evidence of real misconduct on the part of their agents. But, on the other hand, they cannot be unmindful of the fact, that amid the disclosures of fraud and mismanagement in almost every quarter, and the nearly universal wreck of railroad corporations in every part of the country, this Company has gone safely and triumphantly through the late financial storm, not only with unquestioned pecuniary credit, but without an imputation upon the integrity or honor of any of its executive officers. Simple justice demands that such a well-earned reputation should not be lightly assailed.

The intimations conveyed by this report, vague as they may be, could not but excite some solicitude, and as a stockholder myself, and having charge also of the interests of others, I have felt it due to my own interests and to the interests I have in charge, to inquire in regard to some of the matters supposed to be alluded to in the report; and although neither an officer nor related to an officer of the Company, I have found the utmost readiness to afford me any desired information; and my own inquiries thus made do not permit me to doubt, that had the gentlemen of this Committee devoted a portion only of the time they have bestowed in getting up meetings and in preparing resolutions and reports, to making a personal inquiry into the condition of the Company, and into the way in which the purchases are made, the accounts audited, and the business in all the departments practically conducted, they would have found their suspicions groundless, many of their proposed reforms uncalled for, and many of their suggestions not only anticipated in the actual operations of the Company, but greatly improved upon.

I have been led into more extended remarks than I had intended, upon what, after all, are only subordinate features of the report, the real object of which is to find fault with the proxy system, the other matters above alluded to being evidently introduced only incidentally, and in order to prop up and give color and effect to this. I propose, therefore, to examine some of the supposed objections to the proxy system, but before doing so, and in order to connect it with the resolutions on that subject before the Stockholders' meeting, it may be proper to refer to the proceedings of that meeting and to correct some important errors and omissions which the Committee have fallen into, in regard to what then occurred.

And with this view I would first refer to the circumstances attending the organization of that meeting. The place appointed by the published notice for the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders was at the Company's rooms in the Albany Exchange, but, notwithstanding the Committee were informed the evening before that every requisite provision for their accommodation would be made at the Exchange, where the body of the Stockholders would be in attendance, they nevertheless saw fit to go to the City Hall and there organize their meeting. Although this gave their meeting from the outset an irregular and exceptional character, it enabled them to effect their organization in their own way, and without any knowledge on the part of most of the Stockholders assembled at the Exchange that any such meeting was going on. After the presentation of the Committee's resolutions and a very able and plausible speech by Mr. DEHONE in support of them, the meeting took a recess until after the election. On reassembling in the afternoon there was a much more general attendance of the Stockholders, and the resolutions as proposed were subjected to a discussion which resulted in the withdrawal of some of them and the essential modification of others.

There was no objection made on the part of any one to the principle of the first resolution, to wit: that the aggregate amount of the capital and funded debt ought not to be increased without the consent of the Stockholders; and an amendment proposed by Mr. HUGH WHITE, embodying this principle in a simple and compact form was, unanimously adopted. It was shown, however, by the annual report, that such was already virtually the recognized policy of the Company.

The next resolution, directing the closing of the Construction Account and the payment of the current expenditures out of the gross revenues, so that hereafter the precise net revenues might be ascertained, underwent an earnest and protracted discussion that resulted in its being withdrawn by its mover. It was objected to as giving to the public a false and injurious impression in regard to the present condition, policy and management, and thus gratuitously prejudicing the credit of the stock, inasmuch as in fact there is now no Construction Account in the objectionable sense in which that account is generally understood; that is, no Construction Account involving an increase either of debt or capital; and it was conclusively proved by reference to the annual report, that all the expenditures for construction or equipment were now defrayed from the net earnings, and that the present Construction Account is kept as such, only to show distinctly what amount of the earnings had been expended for that purpose, and because the company is required by law to report as to such amount. And as to the phrase in the resolution about ascertaining the net revenues, it was apparent that they can now be readily ascertained by reference to the annual report. It occasioned surprise to many stockholders present, that the movers of the resolution should have evinced so little familiarity with the subject matter of some of their resolutions.

The resolution directing that all purchases for the Company shall be made by a Committee of the Directors, and that all bills for such purchases shall be certified by such Committee before payment, is given in the report of the Committee as having been passed in the same form as it was proposed by them; whereas, its whole form was changed before it was passed. On its being read it was immediately objected that it proposed, by way of reform, what was well known to be already the existing practice of the Company, and thereupon it was amended with the assent of the mover, so as to express the meeting's approval of the existing practice, and as so amended it was then adopted. This is another instance in which the lack of information on the part of the Committee has led to the introduction and erroneous publication of an inconsiderate and unsuitable, but by no means harmless resolution. That this should have occurred is the more surprising, inasmuch as one of the Committee was formerly a Director of the Company, and might have been expected to have been conversant with its course of business. Had the Committee only taken the trouble to inquire into the existing system regulating the making of purchases and the auditing of accounts, they would have found in full operation a system of checks and guards which in its completeness and efficiency exceeds anything they have conceived of, and which is probably as exacting and as perfect as any that has ever been devised. It is not to be supposed that these gentlemen would wish to injure the Company or do gross injustice to its officers, but had such been their avowed object they could hardly have adopted a more effectual means of attaining it than by thus publishing to the world, with the sanction of their names, a deliberate resolution purporting to have been adopted at a meeting of the stockholders—which implied and assumed that the affairs were conducted in ignorance or disregard of the very first elements of accountability. Such a resolution was well calculated to alarm foreign stockholders.

To the resolution appointing a Committee on behalf of the stockholders to examine and report in regard to the affairs of the Road, no objection was made—but it will occasion some surprise that in giving the names of the Committee appointed for that purpose, the name of Mr. VISSCHER TEN EYCK should have been stricken out, and that of Mr. J. D. WOLFE substituted. It will be remembered by all who were present and took part in the proceedings of the meeting that the name of Mr. TEN EYCK was proposed in the place of Mr. WOLFE, who had just been elected as a director; that the substitution was assented to by the movers of the resolution; was actually written in the draft of the resolution, and then distinctly voted upon and approved by the meeting.

The resolution proposing a sort of Standing Committee of the stockholders, to intervene and mediate between this and other companies in case of rivalries or differences in regard to rates of freight, was so unfavorably received by the meeting that it was dropped by consent of the movers. There was no reason shown why the directors were not as competent to deal with this matter as with any other that falls within the ordinary range of their duties.

The ninth resolution, in regard to the proxy system, embodies what is evidently, in the view of the gentlemen signing the report, the main cause of complaint. In the hurry and confusion of the meeting, this resolution was in its succession, with several others, put and carried without attracting much attention. Soon after a reconsideration was moved, which was warmly resisted. On the question, as to the reconsideration, being taken, Mr. TRIMBLE, the Chairman, intimated that he thought it was lost; whereupon a count was immediately called for, when the Chairman rose and said that the time had arrived when he must leave, and that if a count was to be taken it must be by some one else; and he immediately left the room, followed by most of the gentlemen from New-York and some others who had acted with them, evidently designing thus to break up the meeting. Some of the stockholders present remonstrated, and urged that common fairness demanded that they should remain and finish the business; but no regard was paid to these remonstrances, and these gentlemen departed, whereupon a new Chairman and Secretary were immediately substituted, and a reconsideration having been ordered, the resolution then before the meeting was rejected. Another resolution was then adopted, expressing the confidence of the stockholders in the general management, and in the sound condition and productiveness of the Road as shown by the last Annual Report, and the meeting then adjourned. This last resolution is suppressed in the Committee's statement of the resolutions adopted.

It will thus be seen how incorrect, not to say disingenuous, is the version of the proceedings given by the Committee in their report.

And now let us examine the objections made to what is termed the proxy system and which is denounced by these gentlemen as so pernicious. And first let us see what is the system of which they complain. It is this: it was the custom formerly of some of the roads now composing the New-York Central, and the custom has been continued by this Company, to inclose to each stockholder a short time previous to each annual election, a printed proxy for the next election, with a request to the stockholder if he could not attend personally, to fill up and return the proxy so as to secure a representation at the election. Thus the attention of the stockholder is called in due season to the subject—the danger of the election going by default is guarded against and every facility is afforded to the stockholder for exercising his right. The present proxies contain the names of two prominent stockholders and officers of the Company, but a blank is left for the substitution of any other name if the stockholder should prefer it, and his attention is distinctly called to the fact by the accompanying circular from the Secretary which is as follows:

ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1857.

In accordance with usage, I herewith send to you the form of a proxy for the next election of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to be held in this city on the 9th day of December next. To stockholders who do not expect to be present at the election, the propriety of appointing a proxy is respectfully suggested. When no preferences existed, ERASTUS CORNING, one of the Directors and President of the Company, and JOHN V. L. PRUYN, also one of the Directors, have heretofore been appointed the proxies of the greater part of the Stockholders. A blank has been left in the form for any name which may be preferred, and those in print may be stricken out.

The proxy, if executed and returned to me, will be properly delivered. Respectfully yours,

GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

It will also be observed that the proxy is properly addressed and post-paid, and the Company undertakes to have it delivered to whomsoever the stockholder shall see fit to designate as its recipient. Now what is the objection to this practice? It surely does not deprive the stockholder of his free discretion as to the person to whom he will give his proxy—and it is certainly a great convenience to him to have a properly prepared blank proxy, directed and post-paid, put in his hand ready to be used as he may see fit. It awakens his attention to the subject in time to enable him to make all needful inquiries, and to exercise his discretion intelligently. If the past management has been such as to meet his approval, he will probably manifest it by renewing his confidence; but if it be otherwise, the very proxy thus sent out will probably return as a letter of condemnation to those whose who sent it. That these blank proxies may prove as great a convenience to those who may wish to oppose, as to those who may wish to support the existing direction, and that the stockholders do exercise their own discretion on this subject, is strikingly shown by the fact that at the last election every vote given by proxy for the ticket proposed by the New-York Committee, was given by means of these same printed proxies, which have been thus issued by the Secretary.

The committee are earnest and eloquent in the denunciation of the evils of a system which, they say, gives to executive officers the means of perpetuating their own power. There might, perhaps, be some ground for this, if these proxies were permanent or irrevocable; but it will be seen that they are limited to the very election for which they are given, and I am informed that there are in fact no permanent proxies on file with the Company.

It is not easy to comprehend how a system which insures a direct appeal, year by year, on the part of the Directors to the renewed judgment of those they represent, can fairly be open to the objection that it enables the Directors to perpetuate their own power. If their power be thus perpetuated, it can only be by the stockholders' own voluntary and deliberate action. When the stockholder gives his proxy to his own agent, he as distinctly and deliberately expresses his own confidence in that agent, as if he manifested it by his personal vote.

But while the Committee enlarge upon the evils of the present system, they omit to tell us what they would substitute in its place. They surely would not recommend the total abolition of proxies. It can hardly be supposed that this would be acceptable to the Stockholders generally and much less to the large body of foreign Stockholders and to the gentleman in New-York who represent them. With Stockholders so numerous as they are in this Company, and scattered through every State in the Union and in foreign countries, it can never be expected that any large proportion of the Stockholders will be able to attend personally at the elections, and therefore to deprive them of voting by proxy, would be virtually to deprive them of all control over the management of their own property. The control would thus naturally fall into the hands of the few who were in actual attendance, and no more effectual means than this could be devised of concentrating and perpetuating the power in the hands of the executive officers.

It is evident, then, that to secure any fair representation of the stockholders at the elections, it can be done only by proxy. The question then arises—shall this representation be left wholly to chance, or to the stockholders' own unprompted and unassisted care, or shall some regular system be adopted, which shall in due season call the attention of each stockholder to the subject and afford him every possible facility in the exercise of his discretion?

Every candid and judicious person must admit the importance of stability and permanency in the policy and management of a great corporation like this, embracing such vast and diversified interests—and that it would be in a high degree perilous to the interests of the stockholders, as well as unjust to those charged with the responsibilities of the management, if no precautions were taken to insure an expression of the sense of the stockholders at large, and the Direction were left liable to be overthrown, and the whole policy and management of the Company to be revolutionized by any secret combination that might be formed for that purpose, by a comparatively small portion of the stockholders. Without meaning to impute to the gentlemen composing the Committee, any such design, we cannot fail to see, that if no provision had been made to secure the sense of the great body of the stockholders at the last election, it would probably have been in the power of those gentlemen, with less than one-fourth of the whole number of actual votes, and representing less than one-eighth of the whole stock, to have dictated their own terms, and to have controlled the election. Such a possible result shows that there may be other concentrations of proxies quite as pernicious, and quite as much to be guarded against, as those in the hands of executive officers.

Moreover, this objection to give proxies to directors, assumes that becoming a director or officer of the Company, acts as a sort of outlawry or disqualification for any trust or confidence on the part of stockholders. It has been shown above, that in the case of special proxies, given only for a single election, the real discretion is exercised by him who gives and not by him who receives the proxy; but if it were otherwise, what is there in the fact that a man is a director, that should exclude him from receiving any confidence, that other stockholders, in the exercise of their free discretion, may see fit to commit to him or to debar him from exercising any just influence which he might properly have exercised as a stockholder for the protection of his own interests and the interests of others had he not been a director? As a director he is still necessarily a stockholder, and generally a large one, and his official position should give him better means, not only of knowing the true interests of the Company, but also of judging who are best qualified to aid him in the protection and advancement of those interests.

The more the subject is examined, the more clearly it appears that after all, the real complaint is not so much against the proxy system as against the stockholders for not exercising the right of proxy in the way the Committee think they ought to have exercised it. These gentlemen may rest assured, however, that the stockholders, as a body, are by no means indifferent to their interests or incapable of discerning whether upon the whole they are well managed. It is because nothing has yet appeared to justify the withdrawal of their confidence, that they have continued to extend it to their agents. It may be safely averred, that hitherto the affairs of this Company have been conducted with an ability and success which may well challenge comparison with those of any great road in this or any other country—and the stockholders are too just, as well as too sagacious, not to appreciate this. If the time should ever come when a different state of things should be disclosed, the very proxy system which is now complained of, will be found as potent an instrument for the expression of the censure, as it is now of the approval of the stockholders. A STOCKHOLDER.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	51,741,000
Specie	5,661,000
Amount due from other Banks	5,891,800
Amount due to other Banks	4,754,600
Deposits	17,022,500
Circulation	5,669,000

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, foot up 3,000 bales at 9¾c.@10c. for Middling. The market closed heavy, holders demanding an advance. The receipts for the last three days have been 55,500 bales. The stock is 357,500 bales. SUGAR is firm at 4c.@4⅛c. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency; sales at $4 50@$4 70. The market was bare of Baltimore. LARD, in kegs, 10c. HAMS, 5⅜c., and SHOULDERS, 4¼c. Other articles generally unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

COTTON—Sales to-day 400 bales at 9c.@10¼c., the market closing firm.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 800 bales.

AUGUSTA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Our COTTON market is rather easier, but quotations are unchanged. Sales to-day 300 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5s, 87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40½; Reading Railroad, 28⅛; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 10½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 30
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 16
Arabia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 23
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 20
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Jan. 27

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Lotus, from Kingston, Jam.—Rev. A. Henriques.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 5 03 | Moon rises.. 11 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 01 | Gov. Island. 12 00 | Hell Gate... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 19.

Cleared.

Brig Exemplar, (Br.,) Clements, Savannah, Sturges & Co.

Schooners Pedee, Baker, Martinique, (St. Pierre,) D. C. Murray; R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; California, West, Porto Plata, Wies & Walker.

Arrived.

Ship Oracle, (of Thomaston,) Wood, Baltimore 3 ds. in ballast to Earle & Co.

Schr. Ella, (of Rockland,) Ullmer, New Orleans 17 ds., with molasses to E. Stergant & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Lotus (of Trenton, Me.,) Clark, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 1, with logwood to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. A. J. Derossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Burrows, Stevens, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Seguine, Bell, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to order.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Yorktown, Woglam, City Point 3 ds., with flour, &c., to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Godfrey, Williams, Delaware with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. T. S. Grier, Durborough, Camden, Del., with grain to Alfred Barrett.

Schr. G. R. Fisher, Samos, Milford, Del., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. N. Lanks, Fleming, Frederica, Del., with grain to Alfred Barrett.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Gorman, Delaware, with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Del., with grain to Allen & Paxon.

Schr. J. L. Heiss, Loper, Greenwich, N. J., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Alabama, Savin, Smyrna, Del., with grain to Alfred Barrett.

Schr. Kedson Shepherd, Greenwich, N. J., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Excelsior, Clark, Barnegat, in ballast to Bird & Neilson.

Schr. Isadora, Fox, with mdse. from bark Mary C. Dyer, ashore at Barnegat, to Bird & Neilson.

Schr. H. B. Fidderman, Clock, with steam pumps from bark M. C. Dyer, ashore at Barnegat, to Bird & Neilson.

Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Virginia 36 hours, oysters.

Schr. E. J. Pickup, Pickup, Alexandria, Va., 6 ds., coal.

Schr. Blossom, Sears, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Adelaide, Clark, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ovoca, Allen, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Brave, Corson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Charleston 65 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Steamer Petrel, Arye, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 2 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, W.

BELOW—Ship Sunshine Pierce, Callao Oct. 14, via Hampton Roads, with guano.—(By pilot boat Christian Bergh, No. 16.)

Sailed.

Steamship Philadelphia, Harrison, Havana and New-Orleans; ship John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool; bark Gen. Cobb, Haskell, Havana; brig Young America, Pool, Cadiz.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSES ON FLORIDA REEF.—CHANGE OF CARYSFORT REEF LIGHT FROM A FIXED TO A REVOLVING LIGHT.—NEW LIGHT HOUSE OFF DRY BANK.—DRY BANK LIGHT-HOUSE.

The new light-house near Coffin's Patches, off Dry Bank, on Florida Reef, is now approaching completion, and a light will be exhibited therefrom, on or about the 15th of March next, (1858.) This structure is on the Sombrero Shoal, near Sombrero Key. It is an open frame work of iron, built on iron piles. The roof of the keeper's dwelling is 47 feet above the water. From the top of the dwelling, and within the frame-work, a cylinder 7 feet in diameter rises to the height of 82 feet. This is surmounted by the watch-room and lantern, 12 feet in diameter and 25 feet high. The whole structure will be 154 feet high, and will be painted red. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric, of the first order of Fresnel, showing a fixed white light, and illuminating the entire horizon. The focal plane will be 141 feet above the mean sea level, and the light should be seen, under ordinary circumstances, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water, a distance of 19 nautical miles. The position of the light, as deduced by the Coast Survey, is, lat. 24° 37′ 36″ N., lon. 81° 06′ 43″ W. of Greenwich.

Simultaneously with the first exhibition of the light off Dry Bank

CARYSFORT REEF-LIGHT,

which is now fixed, will be changed to a revolving light of the first order of Fresnel, showing a bright flash once in every 30 seconds. Mariners are particularly cautioned not to mistake one of these lights for the other, after the exhibition of the new light, and the change of the Carysfort light from a fixed to revolving light. The height of the focal plane at Carysfort Reef Light-House is 106 feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible, under ordinary circumstances of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above water, about 18 nautical miles. The approximate position is, lat. 25° 13′ 15″ N., lon. 80° 12′ 44″ W. of Greenwich.

Due public notice will be given in advance, of the exact time of the proposed changes.

By order of the Light House Board:

W. F. RAYNOLDS, Capt. Corps T. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 4, bark Amelia, (Br.,) Haines, fm. Glasgow, destination not known; brigs Elias Dudley, Hopkins, fm. Wilmington, do.; River Belle, (Br.,) Holmes, for New-York; Muta, Sanchmer, fm. Halifax for New-York, dismasted and abandoned for want of materials to repair; Sea Lark, Banks, fm. do. for Turks Island, sld. 2d; schr. Mohawk, Staples, fm. Baltimore, wtg. cargo.

At Demarara, Jan. 1, ship Tropic Bird, Fouches, fm. Philadelphia for Barbadoes, dscg.; brig ——, Tilley, fm. St. John, N. B., to commence dscg. 5th inst.; schr. Elvira, Allen, fm. St. John, N. F., seeking freight; on her passage had lost main boom, boat, split sails, &c. Also, a schr. just arr. fm. Wilmington, N. C., name not known.

At Kingston, Jam., Jan. 1, bark Richard Pike, for Bremen, ldg.